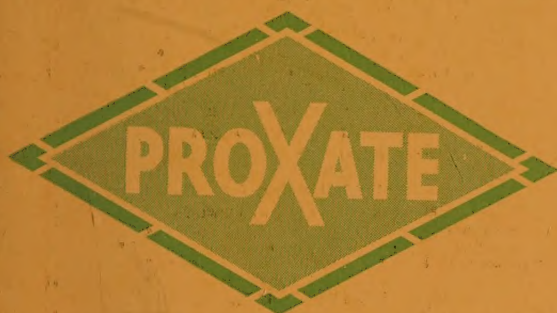


# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World, and Price Current-Grain Reporter.*

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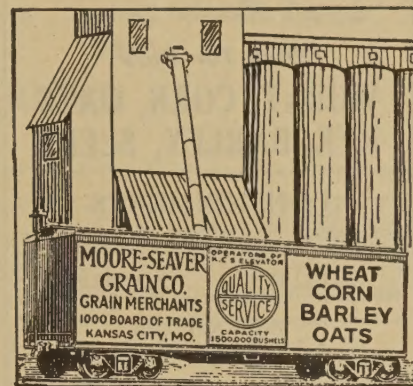
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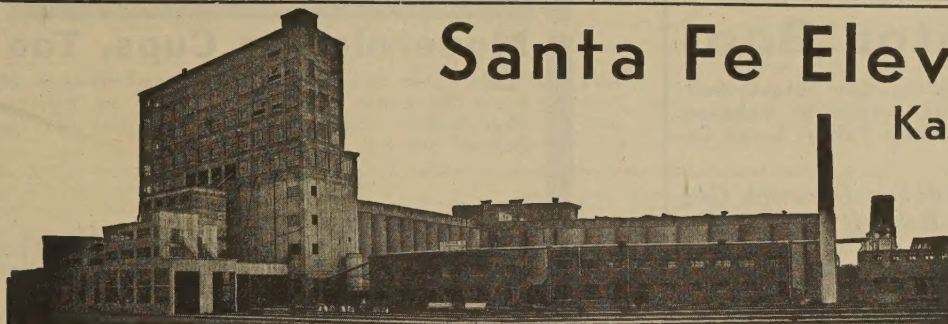
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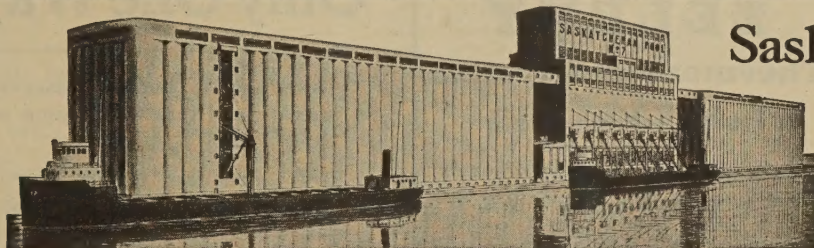
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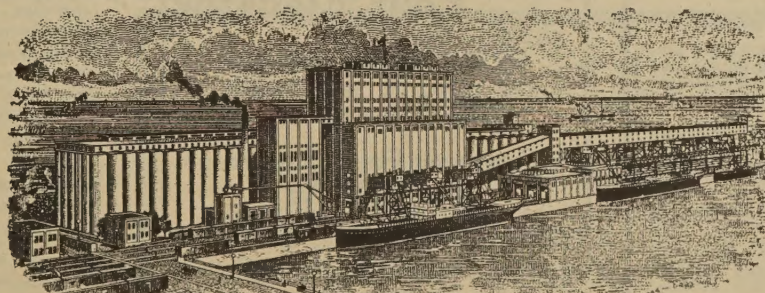
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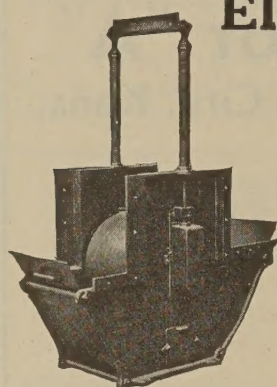
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Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



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**Journal**  
When you write our advertisers  
Thanks



## Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-  
chokeable, Automatic Takeups,  
20" Diameter Pulley, Large Ca-  
pacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup  
Belt—It Pays*

**WHITE ★ STAR ★  
COMPANY**  
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for  
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

## Modernize on Cups, Too!

While you're rehabilitating your mill and elevators don't forget that matter of new cups. Here's our guarantee: Regardless of what capacity you get from other cups, Superior cups will give you more.

*Let Us Prove It!*

**K.I. Willis Corporation**

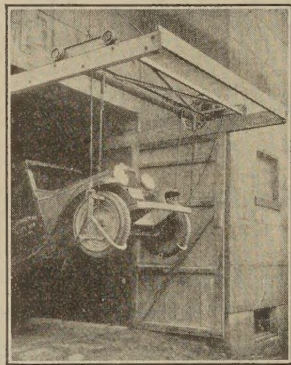
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**SUPERIOR ELEVATOR  
CUPS**

(Patented)

## The McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump



### For Electrical Power

The latest, most compact dump with the least possible amount of mechanism, still with ample strength placed where it should be.

So constructed that there is ample strength for the largest loads, but due to the special construction and the lack of unnecessary parts and weight, it is light and therefore easy to move backwards and forwards on the track. We supply it with either rack or wheel hooks as may be desired.

This construction makes it a very reasonable dump. Write us for our descriptive circular showing our reduced prices.

For further particulars address

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## ZELNY Thermometer System

*Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.  
Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zelny Thermometer Co.**  
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

## You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly  
to people who want  
to buy, by using a

**Grain & Feed Journals  
For Sale Ad**

Enclosed find money to cover my subscription for the year. I do not wish to miss a single number of the Grain & Feed Journals. That part of your magazine that gives feed formulas, nutritional values, etc., is what interests me most.—John A. Park, Mexico City, Mexico.

## Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

## Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED**  
332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**IOWA**—Modern elevator for sale in good territory; Wright County; terms. Address Box 12, Clarion, Iowa.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

**IOWA**—Modern elevators for sale in good territory. Want to retire from business. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; only elevator at station; doing good business; a money making proposition. Write 71U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WAKITA, OKLA.**—14,000 bus. iron-clad wheat elevator for sale; good wheat belt; truck dump; two legs; automatic scale; fast house; coal bin, whse. on property; averages 110 to 120,000 bus. per yr. Sacrifice at \$4500, \$2500 down balance easy payments. For information write Ponca City Mfg. Co., Inc., Ponca City, Okla.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES**—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR TRADE

2 elevators in Hancock County, Ohio. Located on Nickel Plate R. R. If interested write Box 30, Bloomdale, O.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Universal Grain Code**.—Compiled especially for grain dealers and millers, to reduce telegraph tolls and to prevent expensive errors. Contains no ambiguities. Complete and up-to-date. 150 pages, 4½x7 ins. Paper bound, price 75c and postage. Order "Special Universal Grain Code."

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**.—Designed to facilitate the work of buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads daily. Each page is divided vertically down the middle and only the left half is ruled for entries. The ruling shows top of left-hand half of each page. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the leaf, so that when leaf is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each left has spaces for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters. By assigning a separate leaf to each farmer and entering his loads on it, a complete record of his deliveries is always ready. Book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves of white bond and nine sheets of carbon. Regular price \$3. One bargain at \$2. Order Form 66 "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
Consolidated  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WISCONSIN**—Business for sale on account of ill health; feeds, flour, feed grinding, grain, sakt, seeds, coal and gasoline bulk filling station. Herman Langer, Auburndale, Wis.

**NO. ILL.**—Lbr., coal, bldg. sply. yard for sale small village; elev. near can be bought or leased at nominal figure; farm trade; earn good living, sound business, staple stock; no risk; small investment bldgs.; cash or bankable notes. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**OHIO**—75-bbl. flour and feed mill for sale; good location; established trade; mill operating; reason for selling; priced to sell. Address, Thad E. Buck, Supt., Buckeye Mill Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**SOUTHERN MINNESOTA** Feed Mill for sale; built in 1930; 75-h.p. Bauer Hammer Mill; Roscoe Huller. All in perfect condition; small cash payment, terms. Address 71U1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**KENTUCKY**—50-bbl. Midget Mill for sale; fully equipped with modern machinery all in good condition; natural gas power; good brick bldg.; well located; good reputation on all products; priced to sell; reasonable terms. For particulars write C. Morrison, Glasgow, Ky.

## AUCTION SALE—FEED MILL

Bankruptcy Sale: Gardner Frazier Milling Company, fully equipped to manufacture complete line of animal and poultry feeds. Storage capacity 250,000 bu. Located on main line, C. B. & Q. R. R., with switching service to Santa Fe R. R. First class machinery and equipment. Sale to be held at the office of Milling Company, 1021 So. Henderson St., Galesburg, Illinois, at 10 o'clock, October 25, 1933.

Clark H. Warfield, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 1131 24th Avenue, Moline, Illinois.  
Kenworthy, Shallberg & Harper, Att'ys., Moline, Illinois.

## HELP WANTED

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## SITUATION WANTED

**POSITION WANTED** by experienced grain man versed in inspecting, mixing and buying grain in a large terminal. Write 71U2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MAN OF EXPERIENCE** in calling on grain shippers of S. Dak., Iowa, Minn. and Ill., for grain receivers and barley buyers, wishes position to represent live firm on the road. Address 71S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## SCREENINGS WANTED

**WE ARE INTERESTED** in booking country run elevator grain screenings. We can use about a car every month. Send sample and prices to Arlington Heights Roller Mills, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

**PROTECT YOUR CHECKS**—Use a Todd Proctograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**NO. 2 JAY BEE** Feed Grinder for sale. Ashley Lumber Co., Ashley, Ohio.

**DIRECT CONNECTED** 20-h.p. Hammer Mill for sale cheap. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

**HAMMER MILL**, 30-h.p., with or without motor and starter. Write 71U8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HORIZONTAL** Feed Mixer, motor drive, ½ ton re-possessed after business was liquidated. 71U7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CRACKED CORN** machine-grader-aspirator-polisher, ton per hr.; 5-h.p. motor if wanted. 71U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NO. 2 WESTERN CORN** Cleaner for sale; No. 25 Western Pitless Corn Sheller. Address Van Ness Const. Co., 440 Grain Exch., Omaha, Neb.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted-For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**AIR BLAST CAR LOADER.** Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**USED FEED MIXERS**, mechanical condition guaranteed; we have several used mixers of various well-known makes; all types and sizes available; very reasonable; terms if desired. Burton Feed & Mixer Co., Detroit, Mich.

**GRAIN SCALES.** Richardson, Fairbanks. Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills, Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY**

No. 0 cereal cutter; two No. 6 Invincible tri-screen seed cleaners with B. B. fan shaft; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; some with gas heaters; two stands of 20x24 flaking rolls; 2 and 3 pair high feed rolls; corn crackers and graders; vertical batch mixers; hammer mills, new and used; attrition mills, all sizes; hopper, exact weight and automatic scales; power shovel; Hughes alfalfa bolter; 5-bu. Richardson automatic scale; 37½-h.p. oil engine; 2 25-h.p. diesel engines; large and small pulleys; complete engines; 1 2,000-bu. Fairbanks dial scale; large and small pulleys; complete equipment for the elevator and feed mill. We sell for less, write your wants. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Mich.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**GOOD USED HAMMER** Mill wanted, belt drive, about 50-h.p.; also need used 50-h.p. gasoline motor and V belt drive. Write 71U9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT USED** Fanning mill of some type and prefer No. 57 Clipper Cleaner; give complete description, condition and price in first letter. A. W. Schultz, Waterloo, Wis.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

**PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS**

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

**ENGINES FOR SALE**

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE,** Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

**SCALES WANTED**

**RICHARDSON** Automatic Scale Wanted. Address Cando Grain Co., Hatton, N. D.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**ONE 12-BUSHEL** and one 4-bushel Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in perfect working condition; will sell cheap. Write 71U4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MOTORS FOR SALE****ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**Receiving Books For Grain Buyers**

**Wagon Loads Received.** A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 72. Price, \$1.25. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.25. Weight 3 lbs. Form 48XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.25. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.  
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**Duplicating Scale Ticket Book**

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets of form shown, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 ins. **Order Form 62. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.** Weight 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Price	Per Cwt.	Gross	Lbs.	
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Driver	on. off.	Net	Lbs.	
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(Three-Fourths Actual Size)



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &amp; GRAIN TRADE

Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD

Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 11, 1933

SO MANY GRAIN pools have failed during the last three years, that it is sure to be very difficult for scheming promoters to interest farmers of experience in any new pools.

CHOICE SEED corn is sure to command an attractive premium in the spring. This should encourage seed dealers everywhere to exercise extreme vigilance in the selection of choice mature corn which has thoroughly developed and cured in the field.

THIS is Fire Prevention Week and like all good citizens you, no doubt, are doing everything in your power to correct the known fire hazards of your plant. Every fire loss helps to increase the premiums needed by the fire insurance companies to pay losses.

DESTRUCTION of food to enhance the price is expressly forbidden by the laws of the state of Iowa, and is morally wrong anywhere as long as the poor are starving, yet Iowa seems to be the state where the pig destruction idea originated, to be adopted promptly by Sec'y of Agriculture.

STARTING TORCHES have been responsible for so many power plant fires recently, it is very evident that users are not exercising due caution regarding the fuel used in the torch and leaks. Judging from some of the reports the careless ones have been using gasoline. This, of course, greatly increases the hazards of the torch both to the user and to the property.

BARGE LOADING stations are being established at many new points along the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers, and the builders expect to materially reduce the cost of getting corn to market by reason of water transportation. While this new move may give the railroads an additional argument on reduced freight rates on grain, the ultimate success of these barge loading stations is not yet assured.

WHILE THE speed of the average elevator leg is not considered hazardous of itself, the buckets have such a sharp edge that many fingers and hands have been sacrificed unnecessarily by the carelessness of elevator men who put their hand in the way of the buckets. Our Ohio news column, this number, tells of another distressing accident of this character that should serve as a warning to all elevator operators to keep their hands outside the leg casing.

THE INTERSTATE Commerce Commission will continue to have jurisdiction to award reparations for overcharges on freight, unless the U. S. Supreme Court reverses the stand taken this week from which it refuses to review rulings of the lower courts upholding this right of the Commission. The carriers have persistently contended the Commission was without jurisdiction to issue reparation orders, but the Commission will continue to exercise its authority until new grounds are found for denying it this power.

WHEAT HANDLERS everywhere will be deeply interested in mites infesting wheat which has remained at rest a long time. While these microscopic insects have not yet been charged with cutting the kernel of any grain, the heat formed by their myriads often results in the heating of the grain infested. Owners of wheat long in store will readily recognize the necessity of turning and blowing their grain occasionally to prevent damage from the mites. When a large bin of grain starts to heat, it naturally calls for quick turning if the grain is to be kept in condition.

"THE buying and selling of grain by persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of transportation for hire and not owning or operating grain handling facilities shall be considered unfair competition" is a paragraph in the Country Grain Elevator Code that may seem unduly restrictive of the truckers. In support of this paragraph, that means so much to the regular dealer furnishing a market every day in the year, there can be cited Section 8 of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended Feb. 28, 1920, providing that no railroad company can be the owner of property transported by it, except lumber or commodities necessary for use in its own business. This so called "Commodities Clause" recognizes the unfairness of a transportation agency engaging in trade, in competition with its patrons.

SHIPPERS DRAFT bond insurance is now available at 20c per \$1000 of drafts drawn, so grain dealers desiring to protect their capital from grasping receivers of failed banks, will carry this class of insurance continuously. The number of banks failing throughout the land has been reduced to small figures, but so long as they continue to fail, shippers of grain who attach drafts to their bills-of-lading owe it to their business to protect their operations against losses due to the failure of distant banks.

THE GRAIN trade's associations have added so many new members during recent months, the dealer who is not a member will soon be the rare exception. Those outside the "association pale" will doubtless experience difficulties in conducting their business unknown to the association membership. It seems likely that the general adoption of specific codes for specific lines of business will eventually result in greater specialization of merchants in stipulated lines and discourage any merchant engaging in many different lines.

SMUT in the wheat of two Minnesota counties has caused heavy loss to hundreds of farmers, as developed by a survey in which every car shipped was checked at the terminal. Over 12 per cent from one county graded smutty, taking a discount of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel, which, if the dealer at the county station was awake to his interests, was passed back to the grower where it belonged. Some enterprising dealers and particularly millers, in Indiana and other states, are effectively combating smut in their localities by supplying copper carbonate dust and providing traveling treatment outfits. Dealers should be able to increase their receipts of choice grain from the next crop by such service.

UNFAIR COMPETITION with established elevators by scoopers, makeshift blower elevators and the erection of additional elevators where the volume of grain coming to the station barely supports the existing facility it seems could be legislated against in the codes that are being drafted, if the code offered to the Department of Agriculture July 28 by the Millers National Federation can be taken as a precedent and is approved by the President. It contains a clause reading: "No license shall be granted to any person, partnership or corporation not now engaged in wheat flour milling to operate any milling capacity whatsoever." That clause would make the milling business a closed industry. No mills could be built; and no mill could add machinery to increase output. Such a clause in a grain elevator code would have prevented the Farmers National Grain Corporation's subsidiary from wasting over \$100,000 of Farm Board funds in erecting an elevator at Williston, N. D., in unfair competition with the existing Williston Farmers Elevator Co., which we are pleased to say has resisted to the extent of remaining in business and earning a net profit for the last year of \$3,852.54. Besides the concrete white elephant of the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation and the Farmers, Williston has a line house and an independent dealer, all of whom were there before the government-aided subsidiary intruded.



## Why Lend Money at 1/8th of One Per Cent?

Mr. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corp., says that his organization has still \$6,900,000 Government money at one-eighth of one per cent. This perennial agitator for so-called farm relief has talked his way into the limelight through many appeals ostensibly in the interest of grain growers, but in reality directly in the interests of his own enterprises. Not only has the use of cheap Government money enabled this corporation to pay exorbitant prices for many grain handling properties, but the apparent endorsement of the corporation by the Government has assisted it in gaining control of many co-operative elevators whose stockholders were perfectly satisfied with the management of their own directors.

No one has any quarrel with grain growers who desire to join with their neighbors in marketing their own grain, but there seems little excuse in the Government's lending money to any organization of outsiders which finds it necessary to bulldoze successful co-operative elevators into turning their properties over to a distant national organization against their own wishes and against the interest of their stockholders.

It is unfortunate, indeed, that the Federal Government should be willing to lend money for such purposes at any rate of interest. The enormous losses recently reported by the Farmers National do not seem to give promise of permanence. In fact, many of the corporation's key men are resigning and engaging in private enterprise, a move they would not be expected to take if they saw a real future for the business they have been helping to conduct.

## Earning Discounts with False Fumigants

Receivers of several terminals are much bewildered by the receipt of consignments bearing unusual chemical odors, particularly a strong odor of kerosene, and some shipments are so heavily laden with an oily substance as to earn heavy discounts. A few shipments have not found buyers until the grain was thoroughly washed, scoured and dried.

So many farmers have been holding grain on the farm without making any attempt to protect it from insects, it seems probable that some of them have, no doubt, used bogus fumigants or moth killers procured at local drug stores without giving any consideration to the damage done to their grain by applying false fumigants which neither kill nor drive away the insects.

So many dependable fumigants are now being placed on the market by responsible firms, there is no excuse for anyone using the explosive bisulphide of carbon, or inflammable mixtures of unknown value. It does not seem possible that any country grain shipper of experience would apply fake fumigants of unknown merit to a shipment of grain, but it is easy to understand how the country buyer could overlook a kerosene odor or an oily deposit as a result of the farmer's attempt to kill the pests infesting

his bins. So few farmers have attempted anything along this line in the past, few country buyers would scrutinize their purchases with the care necessary to detect the presence of the bogus insecticide.

So much grain has been held on the farms during the long period of low prices for grain, the holders of grain would naturally prove easy prey to the itinerant peddlars of spurious "insecticides," so it is incumbent upon country buyers not only to scrutinize every load of old grain offered, but also to ask the seller if he has used any so-called weevil exterminator on his grain. Otherwise, the returns from his next shipment may be very disappointing.

## The Large Car and the Small Shipper

While railroad engineers are disposed to look upon the marked increase in the carrying capacity of freight cars as a real improvement, grain shippers find in this increase a great handicap, especially to the small shipper and the small distributor.

In the days of the 20,000 cap. cars the small shipper did not have to carry any kind of grain long because, it did not take so much grain to load a car to minimum capacity. With the 100,000 cap. cars country grain shippers are compelled to tie up their operating capital for longer periods, thus exposing them to greater hazards in declining markets and deteriorating grain. In the days of the small box cars the country shipper did not require so much capital as he could more easily find a market for the small load and turn his small capital over several times a month, if he confined his consignments to exchange members in the terminal markets.

It is not an easy matter for every country shipper of today to accumulate 100,000 or 150,000 pounds of a given grade of any kind of grain, and if he mixes the grades he will sacrifice his better quality, unless he has modern cleaning and mixing equipment which will facilitate his loading the largest cars with grain of uniform quality.

The average carrying capacity of the box cars in use on U. S. railroads in 1911 was 36.9 tons, while in 1932 this had been increased to 47.2 tons. This increase of 28 per cent in the average size of the shipping unit naturally increased the investment and the hazards of the grain shipper, so that he has been compelled to exercise greater care and caution to protect his meager profits from the increased hazards.

It was fair for the shipper to expect a lower rate per hundredweight for transporting grain in the larger units, but the rail carriers have been loath to grant any reduction so the shippers have welcomed the advent of long distance truckers with their lower rates and smaller loads.

When the railroads come to their senses they will recognize the handicaps of the large cars to the small shipper and permit bulkhead shipments without extra charge.

The dreary days of our long depression brought many distressing difficulties to the railroads and likewise to the grain shippers. Both will find quicker relief in a clear understanding of and a closer sympathy for the difficulties of the other. Earnest cooperation will help both.

## Grain Traders in Gold-Fish Globe

The decision by the Supreme Court of the United States declining to review the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals comes as a distinct disappointment to traders in grain futures.

The plaintiffs, Board of Trade firms, in their suit to enjoin the Grain Futures Administration from prying into the private transactions of customers, had attacked the law on six points. It was alleged that the act is unconstitutional in that no review of the validity of orders, regulations or demands is afforded; and that the penalty provisions of the Act are invalid because the offense of "manipulation" is so indefinite.

The Circuit Court, whose decision the Supreme Court virtually upheld by refusing review, dismissed these grave objections to the Act on the ground of public interest. This holding is so important it is repeated here, as follows:

"The contention that thru the reports and inspections appellants' business secrets and customers are more likely to disclosure, with consequent tendency to injure appellants, can not prevail against the paramount public interest requiring this control for the efficient exercise of which the disclosures thru reports and the right of inspection are quite indispensable."

The Court admits the tendency, to injure businessmen, but, as against the language of the Act, does not consider it within its province to inquire whether this inquiry is counterbalanced by the alleged public benefit. The Court correctly assumes it is the prerogative of the Congress to weigh the advisability of contemplated legislation. The Court accepts the dictum of the senators and representatives that grain futures trading is of public interest.

By no criterion can anyone discover the alleged benefit to the public from this spying on grain speculators. The law has even failed to justify additional legislation that its proponents expected to enact as the result of information obtained by the government futures administration. In fact, any deductions are in favor of more freedom for this economical marketing system. One of the findings a few years ago, by the Futures Administration, was that during a period of two years there was not one day that wheat could be shipped from Chicago to Liverpool on the basis of the quoted prices, yet the grain exporters were moving grain to Great Britain every day.

Another more recent discovery was that instead of a heavy short interest breaking the market in July there was not a sufficient short interest to support prices after the incompetent holders of futures began selling out. Altho the Grain Futures Administration has totally failed to dig up proof of manipulation in the wholesale way expected by the authors of the Act the federal government continues to expend \$250,000 a year wrung from overburdened taxpayers to maintain this useless surveillance.

It is not merely that a few grain firms, a few grain speculators suffer loss. It is not because the market for the farmers' grain is depressed by this discouragement of investors that this Marxian legislation is deplored. Its significance lies deeper than that.

The real question is the preservation of American institutions, the maintenance of the freedom of individual enterprise, which in little more than a Century of Progress has built up



our North American civilization to a point where it excels a thousand years of development in Europe or the Orient.

Placing the grain traders in a gold-fish globe where their every movement may be spied upon by those interested only in breaking down our present system of orderly marketing is only the entering wedge for similar attacks on every other industry whose outstanding achievements have attracted the shafts of the malcontents.

### Problem of Code Enforcement

The policing of industry to detect and punish every little infraction of the restrictions imposed by multifarious and overlapping regulations on business transactions designed to enforce fair practices promises to be a hard nut for the NRA to crack.

Having the force of law the codes will be enforceable by the U. S. District Attorneys just as the Volstead Act was enforced by the deputies of the United States marshal's office. Altho the illicit manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor was but one industry it called for a horde of spies, informers, and entrapment was even resorted to. Multiply the number of persons so employed by 1,000 and we will have a fair approximation of the personnel required to enforce the codes.

Enforcement will be the more difficult because many of the violators will see themselves as deprived of personal rights to dispose of their property as they see fit, to sell, for example, a gallon of milk to those who carry it away for 25 cents, when the code insists that the price must be 40 cents, the same as charged by the wagon delivery to the consumer's doorstep.

By what standard are we to judge the employment conditions and the business practices of that grain elevator operator who under the same roof or at the same location handles commodities other than grain and is governed by other codes?

THE FORMS for reporting on the capital stock of corporations not having been issued by the Federal Government, companies failing to report are not likely to be punished for not reporting.

### « » Sincerity « »

Sincerity is the very foundation stone of true friendliness. It is also a human trait that is hard to counterfeit, as the sincere friendly impulse comes from the soul of a man and not from the calculating mind. Think kindly and friendly thoughts. If you have a heart and soul, why be ashamed of them? Bring them into the shop, the office, and your daily life. The hand may be cunning, and the head may contain the brain that can conceive the most brilliant thoughts, but every good and worthy impulse comes from the heart. Strengthen your faith in men, think kindly of them, believe that they are your friends, and in the long run they will be.—Raymond Congreve.

## Increase in Weevil and Bran Bug

Weevil and bran bug infestation of wheat, oats and barley has shown a marked increase this year in the cars received at the Chicago market, and presumably other markets. Records of the Grain Supervision office, Department of Agriculture, Chicago, shows:

WHEAT						
Year	July	Weevily	Aug.	Weevily	Sept.	Weevily
1933...	2,355	53	1,010	61	502	73
1932...	2,744	44	1,619	33	888	82
OATS						
1933...	1,593	53	1,922	38	1,212	57
1932...	3,269	62	4,524	12	1,027	45
BARLEY						
1933...	551	3	447	13	570	48
1932...	171	6	456	2	206	27

It is worthy of mention that practically all of the wheat moved in the months shown was old wheat from last year's or previous crops, stored on the farms without adequate use of insecticides, and released on an improved market.

Ordinarily weevil and bran bug infestation in oats and barley is so small that it is not considered, but there has been a marked upturn in the volume of this character of grain shipped. Of course, 90% of such infestation are bran bugs, included by inspection departments in the classification "weevily."

New crop barley was put on the market quickly this year, and it is noteworthy that barley was infested no more than usual.

Peculiarly cars of corn have been found weevily this year, altho this is a factor so seldom found that no inspector looks for it, singling it out only when a distinct weevil odor is present, or live bugs chance to be found. Out of 20,064 cars of corn received in July, August and, September, 4 of them were classed as "weevily."

A few months ago inspectors in the Chicago district encountered a great deal of grain that carried an "oil" odor. This was traced and attributed to use of an insecticide with an oil base. Since the odor is objectionable it caused grain to be treated with it as "sample."

The opinion has been advanced in some quarters that grain dealers here and there have allowed themselves to be led astray on the qualities of insecticides and their influence on the grain, with the result that they used cheap insecticides or moth eradicators and lost heavily by earned discounts.

Jas. A. Noble, chief of the Chicago Board of Trade Grain Sampling Department, commented: "There is no question about the increase in weevil and bran bug infestation. Particularly bran bugs, as they now appear in oats and barley. When they get to working in numbers they cause a fever in the grain, that develops a distinct odor, classifying as 'musty.'"

"Elevators can get rid of much of this odor by aerating the grain during cold or windy weather.

"Weevil in corn is inconsequential. The bugs do not like the hard kernels, and if any other kind of grain is in the elevator they will forsake the corn. But where an elevator has been weevily, and has been cleaned out of other grain and filled with corn, shipments of corn therefrom may contain some weevil.

"More recently there has been some concern over a species of moth, that spins a web over the top of bins, in which its eggs hatch, becoming a small worm. In some cases corn has been found with the soft parts of the kernel eaten away, and it was thought this worm had done the damage.

"Oil odor is a problem from which the elevators must protect themselves. If an insecticide with an oil base is used for spraying an empty bin before filling with grain, the wood will take up the oil, and this odor will be imparted to the grain in the bin. No amount of aerating or other treatment will remove it, and since oil odor in wheat will

be carried thru to the flour it naturally becomes highly objectionable.

"Country elevators have sometimes unwittingly been made victims of oil odor due to a farmer's negligence in throwing an empty oil drum on top of a load of grain he was taking to the elevator, or to a farmer hauling grain in a truck with an oil-soaked bed. Grain quickly absorbs an oil odor and retains it."

## Country Elevator Code Recast

The code com'te of the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'ns held a meeting at the Union League Club, Chicago, on Oct. 9 to consider and remodel the tentative code in compliance with suggestions received from the A.A.A. at Washington.

The changes suggested are more in the nature of a rearrangement rather than vital alterations. The suggestions were incorporated where possible and the remodeled code forwarded Oct. 10 to Washington.

Members of the com'te present were Ray B. Bowden, Minneapolis, Minn., executive sec'y Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill., sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, Ill., sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois; Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; and C. E. Huff, Chicago, pres. Farmers National Grain Corporation.

After acceptance by the administration a formal hearing will be held at a date not yet announced.

THE AGITATORS who persist in demanding that the President peg the prices of grain are overlooking the disaster which befell the Farm Board and its futile attempt to peg prices. Many impractical theorists seem unable or unwilling to profit by anybody's experience.

SO MANY cars of wheat arriving in the spring wheat terminals are being graded down on account of "inseparable stones and cinders," the inspectors wonder how so much foreign matter gets into the grain and why the shippers have not enough interest in the grading of their consignments to clean the wheat before loading. The increased returns from many shipments would pay for the best cleaning machines obtainable.

## Board of Trade Firms Denied Review of Grain Futures Decision

It was announced Oct. 9 that the leading firms of the Chicago Board of Trade, Bartlett Frazier Co., and others, had been denied a review by the Supreme Court of the United States of the decision by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in their endeavor to keep the federal bureaucrats from prying into the private affairs of clients.

The lower court decision was given June 5 and fully reported in Grain & Feed Journals for June 14. That unfavorable decision was due largely to the court following the earlier Olsen case on the constitutionality of the Grain Futures Act; and in the opinion of some all the arguments against the Act were not completely presented in the Olsen case, particularly the failure of the Act to define what is "manipulation" mentioned in the law.

No one knows what is meant by manipulation. The lawmakers evidently borrowed the term from the man in the street, where it is commonly thought to mean bidding the price up or selling it down against the natural trend. As it is not unlawful or unconstitutional to bid up or sell down the price, if these words had been employed specifically in the law, the court might have found grounds to declare it unconstitutional. Laws so vague and meaningless ought not to be permitted to encumber the statute books.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### A. A. A. Losing Popularity

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Farmers now are not in accord with Wallace relief program. Roosevelt's popularity is losing of late.

The people are disappointed at Roosevelt's attitude, insisting on credit inflation.

There has been too much credit already. If debts can not be paid they will be repudiated.—W. H. Borman, Marion, S. D.

### Mites in Alberta Wheat

*Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:* Parasites by the name of mites have appeared in certain elevators in Western Canada, both in terminal and country elevators. These mites are no uncommon thing and appear at different times, more especially in grain that has been held in storage for sometime. They do no actual damage to the wheat itself, that is, they do not attack the kernel. Under certain favorable atmospheric conditions if the grain is held in storage for a considerable length of time they will, through moisture which is exhaled from their bodies, cause the grain to heat, but this has only been found to happen in very rare cases.

These parasites are very easily removed from wheat by re-elevating it or running it over cleaners, as in disturbing the grain they are shaken off and accumulate in the dust. Their presence in wheat has never been considered an alarming factor, but when discovered precautionary measures are naturally taken by the operators of elevators in which they appear, in order to prevent any wheat going out of condition, by re-elevation.—N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., by G. C. Griffin, V-Pres., Winnipeg, Man.

### Loans to Cooperative Elevator Companies at 4½%

The Bank for Cooperatives established under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 will make loans to such Cooperative Elevator Companies in an amount not in excess of 60% of the value of the facilities. The rate of interest established on these loans is 4½%. These loans will be made to Cooperative Elevator Companies without requiring such borrower to affiliate with the so-called Cooperative Marketing set-up.

As is generally the case, it appears that a considerable amount of red tape is necessary in making application for loans.

The Bank for Cooperatives will make loans to any Cooperative Elevator Co. without requiring such borrower to affiliate with a Cooperative Marketing Set-up.

It would appear to us that it would be advantageous to our Cooperative Elevator members if they are indebted in any way to obtain such loans from the Bank of Cooperatives thereby reducing their interest loads despite the red tape requirements of the Bank.

It should be remembered that the Bank for Cooperatives does not have at its command the information and knowledge of the applicant as has, for instance, the Commission Firm. We have detected an apparent desire on the part of the Farm Credit Administration to supervise the activities of any borrowing Cooperative Elevator Co. We have endeavored, and we believe with at least a measure of success, to convince the Administration that such supervision would effect a dual supervision.

Representatives of Commission Firms are not now occupying the same position they did years

ago when they were properly given the title of solicitors. They should now be termed superintendents of country elevator accounts. In other words, we are convinced from observation that the Commission house representatives now occupy very largely the same position as do superintendents for line elevator companies. The duties of representatives of Commission Firms now are much more responsible and much more exacting than the work of superintendent of line elevator companies, because it is a matter of common knowledge that a great many farmers and independent elevator dealers owe considerable amounts of money due to having extended credit to its patrons to a degree which has made it difficult for such elevator company or independent dealer to finance its own operations.—P. A. Lee, Sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

### Mites Propagate Rapidly in Damp Wheat

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We don't know how long wheat mites have been in existence, possibly since there was wheat raised. The trade in Canada came to know them generally three years ago and they are present in Western Canada in varying degrees at a number of stations. They are a small white bug and a good magnifying glass is required to pick them out of samples.

Investigations have shown that when the wheat contains 13% moisture or less the mites will gradually starve to death, from 13% to 14% moisture the opinion is that they will just about hold their own, but will not be able to multiply to any damaging extent. Over 14% moisture they propagate readily as the moisture increases, and if the wheat is not cleaned or treated they will cause it to heat and deteriorate rapidly in value.

Cleaning the wheat over a good strong air blast generally removes most of the mites, turning the wheat into sub-zero weather will kill the live mites, but some think that this does not kill the eggs. One firm has experimented with some fumigation but this required turning the grain and was not found to be satisfactory.—National Elevator Co., Ltd., T. E. Thomson, Ass't Mgr., Winnipeg, Man.

### Grain and Cotton Stabilization Corporations Closed

Henry A. Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, which has succeeded to the Federal Farm Board, announced Sept. 28 that closing of all government transactions involving donations of wheat and cotton to the Red Cross had resulted in closing the grain and cotton stabilization corporations.

Out of the funds available for distributing wheat and cotton in relief work \$4,025,116 had been returned to the treasury. The government delivered to the Red Cross 85,000,000 bus. wheat and 844,063 bales of cotton.

As the defunct Farm Board fades into history it will be remembered for the fiasco it made in its vain attempts to fix the price of wheat. With \$500,000,000 of taxpayers' money it accomplished nothing constructive. The Farm Board upset the business of private traders and ruined the farmers' market. The heavy stock accumulated by the government depressed the price of wheat to the lowest level in centuries.

Unfortunately politicians are not heeding the lesson taught by its addition of wheat and cot-

ton to the list of commodities, including rubber and coffee, that governments have attempted to and failed to control by vain price boosting efforts, in defiance of the ever-working law of supply and demand.

The N. R. A. codes of the retail drug industry and so-called master code for all retailers has aroused the opposition of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and its officials are denouncing it as preposterous because it is designed to permit the manufacturer to fix the margin of profit for all handlers. The legislative director of the Bureau contends that what the farmers need today is protection rather than the exploitation over the retail counter.

### Winnipeg Exchange Has New President

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is fortunate this year in selecting as the head of its administration men of broad business experience with special knowledge of the grain trade in all its branches, for Henry Eugene Sellers, who was chosen for the office of president at the recent election, is president of the Federal Grain Limited, the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Melady, Sellers & Co., Northland Elevator Co., Atlas Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Pacific Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd., Vancouver Terminal Co., Ltd., Superior Feed Co. and Prairie Cities Oil Co., Ltd.; director, Imperial Bank of Canada, Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co. and Canadian General Insurance Co., Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.; member Winnipeg Advisory Board, the Royal Trust Co., Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Sellers finds time to act as director of the Ravenscourt School for Boys, Rupert's Land Ladies College, trustee and honorary sec'y of the Winnipeg General Hospital. His recreations are golf and fishing.

Harry Sellers was born at Port Arthur, Ont., in 1886, and was educated in the public and collegiate schools of Fort William-Port Arthur. His entry into the grain business was with Joseph G. King & Co., of Fort William, going to Winnipeg in August, 1903, to join the firm of Coffee, Hargraff & Co.



Henry Eugene Sellers, Winnipeg, Pres. Elect. Grain Exchange.



# Proposed Revised Grain Standards

The revision of the grain grades under the U. S. Grain Standards Act has been drafted in pamphlet form for the convenience of those who would study the changes or offer suggestions.

Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in a foreword explains the purpose of the advance publication at this time as follows:

This report has been prepared for the primary purpose of summarizing and presenting for public consideration the studies made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in recent years with reference to the possibilities for improving the standards for wheat, rye, corn, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, barley, and grain sorghums that have been promulgated at various times since 1916 under the provisions of the Grain Standards Act, and with reference to the desirability of establishing new standards for mixed grain. These studies have been suggested by the experience gained by the Bureau and the grain industry in the use and application of the present official standards. Furthermore, changes in merchandising, milling, or other processing, and baking practices have occurred since the standards were promulgated, which have indicated the need for, and desirability of, effecting certain revisions and improvements. This report is presented in two parts.

The first part comprises a complete set of proposed, revised, grain standards, accompanied by proposed regulations for the certification of important information about grain quality that would supplement grade designations and that would be noted on certificates under Remarks.

The second part consists of explanatory matter which deals largely with those proposed additions to and revisions of the present grain standards that are of major importance, and which discusses the objectives sought.

In the conduct of these grain-standardization studies, the Bureau has sought information from many sources on grain standardization and marketing problems that was applicable to the many proposed revisions that have been under consideration. Exhaustive studies of Federal supervision and grain-inspection department data were made to ascertain how the grain crops graded under the present official standards, and much constructive information, based on observation and experience, was obtained by informal conferences and correspondence with representatives of the grain trade, the millers, the producer organizations, the grain inspection departments, the State departments of agriculture, and the State agricultural colleges. Also for a period of 2 years an experimental application of the proposed, revised standards, was made in the field offices of Federal grain supervision for the purposes of checking the inspection practicability of the proposed standards and of observing their effect on the grading of the market receipts of grain.

Although the Bureau believes that these proposed grain standards, as a whole, correlate more closely with modern conditions of grain production, modern trade practices, and the modern requirements of grain users, than do the present official grain standards, it realizes that grain marketing, warehousing, processing, and inspection, are complex and intricate subjects; that many diverse opinions are prevalent in the grain industry with reference to the grain standards, and that any hastily effected changes in these standards might affect adversely the interests of numerous individuals. Furthermore, the possibility exists that, due to insufficient information and checking, some of the specific features of the proposed standards may need detailed correction in the interests of practicability and usefulness.

For these reasons the Bureau believes it desirable, for the benefit of the grain industry, to subject these proposed grain standards to a period of public consideration, wherein full opportunity may be had by the producers, dealers, handlers, processors, exporters, and inspectors, of grain to examine carefully the proposed revisions and additions, and to consult with the Bureau thereafter as to any proposed specification that may be held to be in error.

The Bureau believes further that if a co-operative study and checking of these proposed standards are effected, the interests of the entire grain industry would be well met and that revised grain standards that would meet the requirements of the industry as fully as possible within the scope of the Grain Standards Act may be promulgated eventually.

To this end the Bureau is hopeful that the producer organizations, the grain trade, the grain processors, the grain inspectors, and the State departments of agriculture and agricultural colleges, will arrange to give thorough and constructive consideration to the proposed standards and to the accompanying explanatory report. Insofar as time and personnel permit,

the Bureau will welcome opportunities to consult with organized representatives of the grain industry with reference to these grain standardization problems during this proposed period of public consideration.

The Department is taking advantage of this opportunity to revise the grades completely, the principal recommendations being the following:

The proposed standards comprise a greater number of possible grades and grade combinations than do the present official standards. Some simplification has been effected, notably in the barley, oats, corn, and grain sorghums standards. On the other hand, the addition of one new subclass for white wheat, one new subclass for durum wheat, a new subclass for malting barley, special grades for Tough and Stained grain, special grades for Heavy and Extra Heavy oats, the adoption of the dockage system for barley and grain sorghums, and other proposed revisions of a more or less similar character, would increase the total number of grade designations.

**Corn.**—In the proposed standards for corn it is recommended that five numerical grades and Sample grade be specified in lieu of the six numerical grades and Sample grade specified in the present official standards; that musty and sour corn be included in Sample grade, whereas the present official standards permit such grain in grade No. 6; that the size of the perforations in the sieve for the determination of the factor "foreign material and cracked corn" be reduced to a diameter of ten sixty-fourths of an inch from a diameter of twelve sixty-fourths of an inch as specified in the present official standards; and that a special grade for unnatural material be included in and made a part of the complete grade designation when unnatural material is present in corn in a quantity that is in excess of 0.5 per cent by weight. Unnatural material would be defined as kernels of wheat, rye, barley, oats, grain sorghums, nongrain sorghums, soybeans, and other matter except corn not grown naturally with corn.

**Grain Sorghums.**—The principal proposed revisions are: (1) Simplification of the classes and subclasses, (2) elimination of the grade factor "general appearance" and the substitution thereof of special grades for Bright and Stained, (3) elimination of the grade factor "total other grains" but retention of the present official grade specifications for nongrain sorghums, (4) elimination of the grade factor "sand, dirt, and finely broken kernels" and the substitution thereof of a dockage system, (5) increases in the maximum limitations of "cracked kernels and foreign material" from 3, 6, and 10 per cent, to 4, 8, and 12 per cent, in grades 1, 2, and 3, respectively, (6) elimination of the "musty and sour" specifications in grade No. 4 and their inclusion in Sample grade, and (7) the adoption of a special grade for Unnatural Material, applicable to all grain sorghums containing more than 0.5 per cent of matter not grown naturally with grain sorghums.

**Barley.**—The Bureau's recommendation to divide the class Barley (Class I) into two subclasses, (a) Malting Barley, and (b) Barley, is, in its essence, a proposal to segregate from the total production of eastern barley a commercial quantity of barley that would meet the minimum requirements of the malting industry for barley of malting type. This segment of the eastern barley crop would then be graded No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3, Malting Barley, as the case might be, according to numerical grade requirements applicable to both subclasses.

**Durum Wheat.**—The recommendation is made in the proposed standards for durum wheats to establish separate classes for common durum and for Red Durum, in lieu of the present class Durum wheat which includes Red Durum as a subclass. These proposed classes are entitled Durum wheat and Red Durum

wheat. The proposed class Durum wheat includes all varieties of durum wheat except Red Durum, and the proposed class Red Durum wheat includes all varieties of Red Durum. Each of these classes may include not more than 10 per cent of other wheat or wheats.

**White Wheat.**—The proposed standards for white wheat would (1) establish a new subclass entitled "White Club" that would include white wheat of the White Club and/or Sonora varieties containing not more than 10 per cent of common white wheat other than Sonora, and would (2) revise the specifications for the present official subclass Western White so that it would include only those mixtures of white wheat which consist of more than 10 per cent of White Club and/or Sonora wheat together with more than 10 per cent of common white wheat other than Sonora. The present official subclasses Hard White and Soft White would be continued without any revision of their specifications.

**Oats.**—A readjustment of the test-weight-per bushel specifications for oats is recommended in the proposed standards. In case of the straight numerical grades it is proposed to retain 32 pounds per bushel as the minimum requirement for grade No. 1, but to increase the requirements for the other grades as follows: Grade No. 2 from 29 pounds to 30 pounds; grade No. 3, from 26 pounds to 27 pounds; and grade No. 4, from 23 pounds to 24 pounds. In addition to these revisions it is proposed to adopt two new special grades for oats of superior test weight, namely: Heavy Oats, requiring a minimum test weight per bushel of 35 pounds; and Extra Heavy Oats, requiring a minimum test weight per bushel of 38 pounds. These new special grades, when applicable, would be included in, and made a part of, any grade designation, as for example: No. 1 Heavy White Oats, No. 3 Heavy Red Oats, No. 1 Extra Heavy Red Oats, or No. 2 Extra Heavy White Oats.

**Notations.**—It appears desirable to adopt a more definite policy than that now in effect with reference to notations on certificates. This policy should be that of selecting a few kinds of analytical information which are now required and used most widely in trade practice and which are known to have an established effect on market premiums and discounts, and to either incorporate such information in grade designations or to require inspectors, by regulation, to note it under Remarks on all certificates, whether for market receipts or shipments, excepting only those certificates issued for export trade. In addition to such a definite and prescribed policy for the certification of particularized information of importance in the market evaluation of grain, the present policy of permitting grain inspection departments by request to note regularly other facts of market significance, and of permitting individuals to obtain the certification of additional information by application to licensed inspectors, may well be continued.

Success of the N.R.A. program depends either upon money inflation or credit expansion, says Professor Wm. F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago. What next?

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 12. (Tentative date.) American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Chicago.

Oct. 12, 13. Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n at Union League Club, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 19, 20.—Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of Nebraska, Rome Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Dec. 5, 6, 7. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Mitchell, S. D.



# The Grain Trade Under the New Deal

From Address by C. D. STURTEVANT, Chicago, Ill., before Underwriters at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Bill was a decisive defeat for the grain trade in the legislative field. We have for years consistently opposed all and sundry proposed panaceas for farm relief. We were successful in defeating the McNary-Haugen Act, the export debenture plan and only last winter, the domestic allotment plan. We lost a battle when the Farm Marketing Act was passed in 1929 but regained the lost ground when the Farm Board defeated itself and proved thru its operations that our opposition to this particular form of farm relief was based upon sound economics and was not motivated by selfish purposes.

We are today in the position of an army that has fought thru a hard campaign. We won many battles, had one setback from which we recovered, but in the last and final contest, we were utterly routed. We surrendered at discretion and are now serving under the banner of the opposition.

Our defeat is all the more decisive because the new legislation is so broad that the Sec'y of Agriculture has the power, under its provisions to use any or all of the various plans that have been proposed for farm relief. He may, if he thinks advisable, use the McNary-Haugen Plan, the Export Debenture theory, the Domestic Allotment plan or he even may repeat the Stabilization operation of the ill-fated Farm Board.

Our opposition to these various proposals was based upon a fundamental belief that no artificial or arbitrary legislative plan for farm relief could be permanently successful for two reasons:

1. Because we believed there could be no successful control of production and that no control of price is possible without control of production, and

2. Because the system of grain distribution as we know it is based upon a free and open and competitive market and we believed the adoption of any of these arbitrary plans meant the crippling or end of this free competitive marketing system that has successfully distributed our crops for nearly one hundred years. We believed that the crippling of the system would result in chaos in the distribution of grain as the proponents of these plans have had no substitute system of distribution to offer in its place.

**Futures Trading.**—Any discussion of our grain marketing system necessarily includes a discussion of futures trading—that football of politics that has persisted and developed during the past 60 years in spite of attacks from politicians and so-called economists who, ignorant of the system and ill-advised as to the economies resulting from its operations, attacked it to further their political ends.

Born during the Civil War to satisfy a demand from the Government of the U. S. for contracts for food and feed for the army which would extend over the entire crop year, it has become the means whereby the food supply of the Nation is marketed at harvest time and distributed thruout the crop year without that seasonal fluctuation in values that obtain when a year's supply of any product is delivered to market during a period of a few weeks. You may possibly be surprised at my statement, that grain is marketed by means of futures contracts without wide fluctuations. Nevertheless, history tells us and experience confirms it, that wide as the price ranges may be under the present system, they do not compare with the extremely wide variations in prices that were common prior to the use of the futures contracts.

Newspaper stories in July gave wide publicity and much adverse criticism to daily fluctuations of ten and fifteen cents per bushel in wheat. The system was attacked and condemned from all sides and yet history tells us that prior to the time of the futures contracts, fluctuations were not only very wide during the crop year, low at harvest and high in the spring but there were also extremely wide variations in current prices between localities and that due to lack of information as to values, flour for instance, might be worth twice as much or one-half as much in New York as in Chicago.

The grain trade thru its experience and knowledge of grain marketing knows that if futures trading should ever be eliminated fluctuations in value vastly wider than any fluctuations we have ever seen during the period futures trading has been used as a marketing medium would be the rule, rather than the exception.

The futures market with its continuous trad-

ing and wide and constant publication of prices, furnishes the means whereby anyone and everyone interested in the value of wheat or flour may at any hour of the business day, ascertain the exact value of the commodity in which he is interested and in consequence, the seller is able to obtain full value for his product and the buyer pays no more than he should.

**The Speculator.**—A discussion of future trading naturally brings to mind speculation and the much abused speculator. Trading in grain futures initiated during the Civil War offered an attractive outlet for the speculative spirit of the American people and it is this feature of the grain trade that is most in the public eye. If a cargo of wheat is successfully marketed abroad, no notice is taken of that operation in public press except possibly in the financial news, but if a large speculative profit is made in grain futures and a newspaper reporter hears of it, it is blazoned on the front page. One transaction is 'news' and the other is not.

This unfavorable advertising over a period of many years is the prime cause for the many vicious attacks on the grain trade both in the legislative halls and in the press. From newspaper accounts and in the public mind, the grain dealer is either a BULL or a BEAR, gambling in the food supply of the Nation and fattening off the spoils at the expense of the farmer if prices are low and at the expense of the consumer if prices are high.

Neither the press nor the public give any thought to the vast and complicated machinery that buys the crops at harvest, stores them and distributes them thruout the year and yet that machinery is the real grain marketing system and the futures trading is only one of the means whereby that distribution is accomplished.

**The Grain Merchant.**—It is the practice of the grain merchant to buy his year's supply of wheat at harvest time; he pays for it in full, in cash, and the farmer thus has the money to spend at that time. The merchant stores this wheat in elevators, and for every bushel stored he sells in the Chicago pit an equivalent amount of (say) May wheat at a price sufficiently higher than the cost of his stored wheat to insure him, if he is lucky, a small margin of

profit providing he holds his wheat in store and ships it to Chicago in May, and then delivers it on his future sale. This wheat in store is the grain merchant's stock in trade insured against price decline by means of the off-setting sale of futures which is commonly known as "a hedge."

The merchant then proceeds along the same lines as any other merchant, he tries to sell just as much of his merchandise as he can replace and buy back at a profit. If he sells part of his stock and does not buy back actual wheat to replace it, he buys in an equivalent amount of his May future, thus reducing his stock. Any loss in the completed futures transaction is offset by an additional profit in the sale of the actual wheat, and if there should be a profit in the futures transaction, there is a corresponding reduction in the profit in the sale of the actual wheat. If business is good, the entire stock may be sold before May, when the futures contract matures, in which case the futures contracts are closed, the elevator is empty and the merchant is ready to engage in another transaction.

**Insurance Against Price Declines.**—The essential and important difference between this system of merchandising and other systems is (1) the insurance against price decline to which I have referred and (2) and equally important, the fact that there is no expense entailed in storing and carrying the grain merchant's stock in trade, but on the contrary there is usually a small profit in the mere operation of carrying the stock to which is added whatever merchandising profit may be earned. It is by means of this system that the grain merchant can and does market the farmers' grain at a margin of profit, so small that the spread between producer and consumer of grain is less than in the case of any other commodity.

You will perhaps have noticed that I have mentioned only sales of futures but you of course realize that for every seller, there must be a buyer. A limited amount of offsetting purchases are made by mills to protect themselves against forward flour sales of wheat abroad. The volume of these purchases is too small to offset the heavy hedging sales during crop movement periods. This is where the speculator steps in.

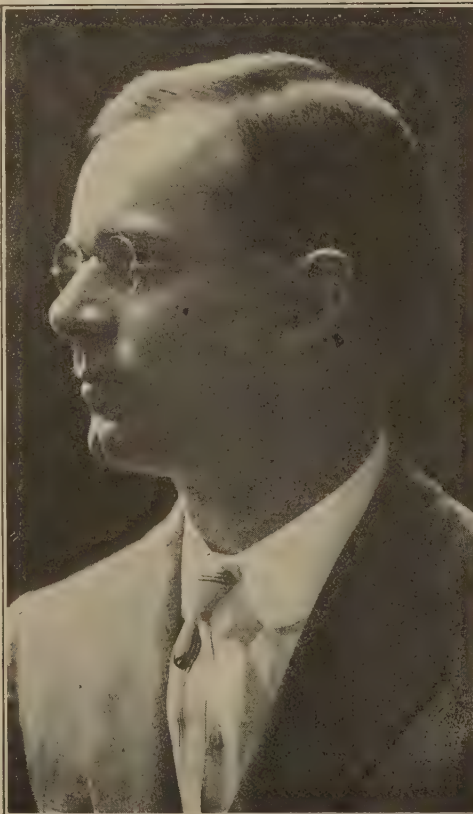
I hold no brief for speculation. I cannot defend recent operations in the market that resulted in the disastrous break in July. The thought that the food supply of the Nation should be the plaything and football of irresponsible speculators is abhorrent to everyone and YET, the speculator as a class, year in and year out is a buyer of grain in much larger volume than he is a seller and year in and year out he has furnished the buying power at harvest time to make the necessary purchases of futures to offset the grain merchants' hedges. He is the means whereby our food and feed crops can be sold at harvest at prices which on the average will net the purchaser more money than if he holds his crops until spring.

I want to repeat that thru the means of the futures market, the speculative purchasers have for many years made it possible for the farmer to sell his wheat at harvest time for cash at a price that is higher considering the net returns, than if he held his wheat until spring and sold it then. This statement is based upon records of the Department of Agriculture, is verified by our experience and is, I believe, beyond dispute. Likewise, it is true that there is no product of the farm except those protected by futures contracts that does not sell for bargain prices at harvest time when offerings are heavy and at starvation prices in spring when supplies are low.

The speculator, therefore, does perform a distinct service in our economic life and transactions which are speculative upon his part are at the same time actually the method whereby ownership of the crop may be maintained with no risk of price decline thru the long period between the production of the crop and its disappearance into actual food use.

We are looking to the future with confidence; we are performing the essential service of storing and marketing the grain supplies of the Nation upon a basis that is so economical that there is little room for improvement in that respect. (Many reports of Government investigations support this statement.) We have confidence in the Administration, and we believe they have confidence in us. We are co-operating whole-heartedly with them in an earnest effort to bring to the farmer that measure of prosperity to which he is entitled, first as public spirited citizens of the Republic, and second, because as the farmers prosper so prospers the grain trade.

Smoldering after 42 years burning wheat at Genesee, Idaho, throws off enough heat to keep rodents away. The wheat was contained in the Farmers Alliance Warehouse that burned in 1891 and the Woods Warehouse that burned in 1897, complete combustion being prevented by a top soil that formed a crust on the pile sufficient to grow grass.



C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago, Ill.



# Special Grades for "Blighted Barley"

By EDWARD C. PARKER, Chief of Grain Division, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

The barley crops produced in the middle western states suffer damage in varying degree from year to year from several parasitic molds. During the middle to the latter part of the growing season for barley, these minute parasitic fungi (molds) often develop on the immature kernels of barley. If the infection is extensive, and if climatic conditions are favorable, these parasitic growths may attack many kernels and may penetrate the kernels so deeply as to destroy the vitality of the germ and to decay the starchy part of the kernels. In other cases the infection may be comparatively late and the climatic conditions unfavorable for the extensive development of these molds, in which event the parasitic growths may damage only the exterior part of the barley kernels and leave the germ and the starchy part of the kernel undamaged or only slightly damaged.

**Scab.**—Usually these injurious molds are more prevalent and cause greater damage in the barley crops of the Corn Belt area than in the barley crops produced in the northern and western districts of the central states area, altho this season the barley produced in certain sections of the spring wheat area was affected by blight to a considerable extent. It is in the Corn Belt, also, that the parasitic fungus known as the scab fungus (*Gibberella saubinetii*) often infects barley extensively, which fungus and closely related fungi, among all the various molds, cause the greatest damage to the barley kernels.

The principal reason for the comparatively greater blight damage in the barley crops of the Corn Belt area is that the scab organism (*Gibberella*) goes through the winter period of its life cycle more successfully on old cornstalks and stubble than on other forms of stubble and vegetation. Hence when barley is sown on disked corn stubble land or on land adjoining old corn fields, favorable conditions are provided for a virulent infection of the barley crop. Also the comparatively warm and humid climate of the Corn Belt area is more favorable for the growth of the mold organisms on the barley crop than the comparatively cool and dry climates of the northern and western districts of the Central States area. In the Corn Belt area the infection of barley crops with mold fungi may be held in check materially by sowing barley on fall plowing instead of on disked corn stubble and by sowing the crop on fields not closely adjacent to old corn fields.

Barley that has been damaged by these mold fungi to any material extent has had its utility value lowered for malting purposes, because the kernels so damaged often will not germinate and convert into malt, and because the blight-damaged kernels may infect sound kernels during the malting process. Some of the maltsters contend, also, that the quality of malt products is injured when malt is produced from barley which contains any material quantity of kernels infected with the true scab fungus.

**Feed Value.**—Barley that contains a material quantity of kernels damaged by the true scab fungus, which fungus is common in the blight-damaged barley crops of the Corn Belt area, has had its feed value lowered for hog-feeding purposes. At times, and in certain producing areas, blight-damaged barley, in which the scab fungus is prevalent, is so toxic in character as to cause hogs to vomit when they eat it. Some blight-damaged barley, in which the scab fungus is prevalent, may not be sufficiently toxic to cause

hogs which eat it to vomit but the damage may be such as to make the barley so unpalatable that hogs refuse to eat it, or if eaten, to lose weight or to make no gains in weight. Other kinds of livestock do not react similarly to blight-damaged barley, when it is fed to them, altho horses will not eat scabby barley. Feeding experiments have shown that cattle and sheep, especially, will eat blight-damaged barley that would be of low value for hog feeding purposes, and suffer no injurious effects from it.

In occasional years, when the true scab fungus (*Gibberella saubinetii*) is widespread and virulent, the toxicity of barley containing as much as 3 to 4 per cent by weight of blight-damaged kernels may be so great as to cause hogs which eat it to vomit or at least to make little or no gains in weight.

**Grading Blighted Barley.**—These facts about blight-damaged barley, above merely summarized, were employed during the fore-part of the year 1933 in formulating the specifications for the special grade "Blighted" barley and the amended specifications for Sample Grade in the present official standards for barley.

Each of the straight numerical grades for barley of any class may contain a quantity of blight-damaged kernels as great as 2 per cent by weight.

With the maximum quantity of blight-damaged kernels limited to 2 per cent in any numerical grade, all certificates for barley of grade No. 1, Special No. 2, or No. 2, for example, would guarantee that no contract delivery of barley could contain more than 2 per cent of this objectionable form of damage. This quantity of blight damage is considered by the malting barley trade to be the approximate maximum quantity that should be tolerated in barley deliveries by grade.

This maximum limitation of 2 per cent blight-damaged barley in each of the straight numerical grades is an assurance, for practical, commercial purposes, that barley certificated as No. 1, Special No. 2, No. 2, No. 3, etc., does not contain a sufficient quantity of blight-damaged kernels to cause a hazard in the feeding of such barley to hogs or to any other kind of livestock. From a scientific point of view the 2 per cent maximum limitation on blight damage does not constitute an absolute ironclad guarantee that barley containing 2 per cent blight damage would never, under any circumstances, be sufficiently toxic to be injurious to hogs. The possibility, however, that such barley would be hazardous for hog-feeding purposes is so remote as to be practically negligible in the commercial handling of barley.

The special grades for "Blighted" barley apply to all barley containing more than 2 per cent but not more than 5 per cent by weight of barley damaged or materially discolored by blight and/or mold.

Barley graded and certificated as "Blighted," in connection with any numerical grade would, under all known facts about the feeding qualities of barley, contain no hazard for the feeding of all kinds of livestock other than hogs. Also, in many years when the toxicity of the true scab fungus is not high, or in case of blight-damaged barley which contains but little true scab damage, barley graded and certificated as "Blighted" in connection with any numerical grade, would contain no hazard for hog feeding.

There would be some carlots of "No. 1 Barley, Blighted" or "Special No. 2 Barley,

Blighted," that would meet commercial requirements for malting barley. Such carlots of barley that would not be deliverable on contracts by grade would often find a sale to maltsters by sample, especially in those cases where the blight-damaged kernels are shrunken in size and removable from the barley by commercial sieving operations.

In all public consideration of these grade specifications for "Blighted" barley, it should be kept in mind that the maximum limitations of 2 per cent (for straight numerical grades) and 5 per cent (for special grade "Blighted") are based on maximum quantities of blight-damaged kernels which are inseparable in some lots of barley. In many carlots of country-run barley, however, which contain blight-damaged kernels, the kernels so damaged are shrunken and of a size, therefore, that makes many of them easily separable from the sound and relatively plumper kernels. For these reasons the actual commercial hazards in the handling and utilization of blight-damaged barley may be reduced materially in many cases below the hazards previously indicated, wherever blight-damaged barley can be commercially screened.

Australian wheat raisers are jubilant because the amount of wheat that they are permitted to export during the coming year under the London agreement is almost the amount of their export surplus. For Australia, therefore, the limitations imposed by the London conferees are no limitations at all.

The Farm Credit Act of 1933 authorized the formation by the Farm Credit Administration of one production credit corporation for each federal land bank district. Three of the corporations have already been set up, one at St. Louis, Mo., another at Berkeley, Calif., and the third at Columbia, S. C. Ten or more farmers in any locality wishing to borrow for production purposes may form a production credit ass'n. The area each may cover is not expressly limited in the law and will depend on local conditions and needs.

## Barley Scab Conference at Dubuque

Morning, afternoon and evening sessions were held at the Dubuque Hotel, Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 20 and 21 in a barley scab conference and school for extension workers.

R. J. HASKELL, extension plant pathologist, U. S. D. A., explained the purpose of the meeting, and was followed with addresses by J. G. Dickson, University of Wisconsin, on "U. S. D. A. Scab Research"; R. H. Porter, on "Scab Research in Iowa"; J. J. Christensen and E. C. Stakman, on "Minnesota Scab Research."

O. F. PHILLIPS, chairman of the Board of Review, Chicago, at the afternoon session told of "Barley Scab and Grading Problems"; and Professor Dickson and others of "Feeding Scabby Barley."

The leading speakers at the evening session, presided over by Professor Dickson as chairman, were C. Kurth, Jr., and F. M. Du Pont, of the Wahl-Henius Institute, Chicago, on "Scabby Barley from the Maltsters' Standpoint," followed by a round table discussion on blighted barley, its use, grading and control measures.

FRED G. SMITH of the Board of Review, Chicago, spoke at the Thursday session on "How the Educational Com'te, Grain Division, Can Help," being followed by H. R. Sumner on "Commercial Extension and Demonstration," and by two speakers from each of the seven northwestern states.

A com'te to carry on the plans of the conference was named, consisting of R. J. Haskell, J. G. Dickson, Mr. Robbins, H. R. Sumner, F. G. Smith and R. H. Porter, of Ames, Ia.

Fred Smith read a paper by Edward C. Parker, chief of the Grain Division, on the "Special Grades for Blighted Barley," which is published elsewhere.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Atkinson, Ind., Sept. 29.—We do not look for a large corn crop.—E. H. Stembel, Atkinson Grain Co.

Swanington, Ind., Sept. 29.—Corn is not more than 50% of normal. While it looks fair from the road it is thin and bearing poorly.—Lonnie Rommel.

Whiting, Kan., Oct. 6.—About 60% of a corn crop in this territory; but central and western parts of state are short on feed.—Fred C. Dymock.

Kentland, Ind., Sept. 30.—Corn developed poorly thru this territory. We do not expect more than 50% of a crop.—C. C. Harlan, Harlan Grain Co.

Hurley, Mo., Sept. 27.—The milling business here is quiet. Our wheat crop was light and the tax has made flour so high people are not able to buy it.—Spring Creek Mills.

Russville, Ind., Sept. 28.—An increase in the wheat acreage in this immediate territory is anticipated. Price has discouraged production during the past two seasons, and with hopes of improved prices many of the farmers are returning to normal plantings.—Sellers Grain Co.

Marion, S. D., Oct. 2.—Soil conditions rather deficient in moisture; no subsoil moisture as yet, which is not very encouraging. Corn will be less than half a crop. Farmers unable to make ends meet, debts piling upon debts. The little grain that is sold is of the 1932 crop.—W. H. Borman.

Watseka, Ill., Oct. 7.—Oats in Iroquois County averaged less than 10 bus. per acre, last year over 40 bus. Corn that looked like 40 bus. 30 days ago now looks like 15 bus., what is being husked yielded only 10 bus. Not enough oats in county for feed and seed.—Watseka Farmers Grain Co.

Conway, Kan., Oct. 8.—Corn is a failure, feed scarce. Row crops, kafir and cane will make a fair crop. Wheat seeding almost complete with weather pretty dry. Early July plowed fields are looking fine; later plowed slow in coming up, many fields deficient in moisture.—F. L. Mowbray.

Carmel, Ind., Sept. 27.—We expect to see a normal acreage of wheat planted in this territory. While some farmers are reducing acreage in accordance with the government plan, others are seizing this opportunity to increase their plantings, so that the total will be about normal.—M. E. Kendall, Foster-Kendall Co.

Georgetown, Ill., Sept. 28.—The favorable weather of the last six weeks has improved the corn crop wonderfully. With no killing frost before Oct. 20, the corn will all be out of danger of a freeze. We expect two-thirds of a normal crop. There will be about two-thirds of an average crop of wheat planted.—C. H. Wade.

New York, N. Y.—Imports of Canadian rye have totaled over 1,000,000 bus. and reports indicate that sales of Hungarian and Danubian rye have been made to American interests; four full cargoes totaling 1,000,000 bus. of Argentine rye have cleared for the United States and estimates of purchases of foreign rye for shipment to the United States aggregate around 5,000,000 bus.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 30.—The more we see and hear of the Illinois corn crop, the more we appreciate the fact that both quality and yield will be a big disappointment. We are inclined to believe the crop will be nearer 170,000,000 bus. than 222,000,000, as estimated in the last Government report. As prices work lower farmers become more indifferent about marketing their grain. So far the shipping demand has shown very little sign of coming to life, however, with a shortage of 18,000,000 tons of feeding stuffs, the demand will eventually have to improve.—Baldwin Elvtr, Co.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 4.—Plowing and seeding of winter wheat and rye is now making good progress, and those crops are coming up to a

good stand. Cutting, husking, cribbing and marketing of corn progressed well under favorable weather conditions. There is still considerable late corn that is green and immature in the central and southern portions of the state. Chinch bug activity continues in the east-central and south. Soy beans and cow peas are being cut in the central and southern sections, and the fourth crop of alfalfa in the south.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Champaign, Ill.—Chinch bugs are seeking winter refuge on corn belt farms at the rate of three to five times as many as at this time last year. Thousands of acres of barley and corn were annihilated this year, but the bugs will do even greater damage in 1934 at the present rate of hibernating. The best measures for cutting down the number of chinch bugs are to burn all grassy and weedy parts of the fields, and to plow up stubble and other wintering places this fall. The bugs are so numerous in some parts of Illinois and nearby states that we now give them three to one odds against their being killed off before next summer.—W. P. Flint, state entomologist for Illinois.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 23.—The Canadian wheat crop for 1933 is estimated at 283,000,000 bus. This is the lowest wheat yield in the Dominion since 1924, and there may have to be a further downward revision because a combination of drouth, insect and frost damage and recent cold, rainy weather have caused estimates of correspondents at individual points to vary rather widely as to yields. The yield of all other grains is also down. The oats crop is forecast at 317,000,000 bus., the lowest since 1929; barley at 65,000,000 bus., the lowest since 1921; rye, 6,500,000 bus., the lowest since 1931, and flax seed at less than 1,000,000 bus., the lowest since 1908. The small crop is due largely to a country-wide lack of summer rainfall and to periods of abnormally high temperatures. In the Prairie Provinces these conditions were aggravated by a destructive outbreak of grasshoppers.—Agricultural Dept. Canadian National Railways.

## The Corn Acreage Reduction Program

One of the proposals made to the A. A. A. by the corn-hog com'te is for acreage reduction with benefit payments from a processing tax on corn at the highest possible rate, and \$2 per cwt. on live hogs.

The plan contemplates a fixing of prices on hogs, and a restriction of imports of competing products such as blackstrap molasses, vegetable oils, tapioca and sago.

Flaxseed production of the world for 1933 in the countries reporting is 89,083,000 bus., against 129,773,000 bus. in 1932. Estimate of total world production is 125,500,000, against 157,500,000 bus.

## Spring Wheat 159,078,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—The condition of corn is reported at 62.3 per cent of normal. This calls for an estimate of production of 2,279,000,000 bushels. Ten-year (1921-30) average October condition is 74.0 per cent and five-year (1926-30) average production is 2,512,000,000 bus. In million bushels Ohio has 100, Indiana 112, Illinois 207, Nebraska 238, Kansas 91, Missouri 123, Kentucky 67, Tennessee 65, Oklahoma 29, Texas 74.

Spring wheat (including Durum) yield per acre is reported at 8.8 bus. compared with the 1922-31 average of 12.7 bus. This yield applied to the official acreage of 18,077,000 gives a production of 159,078,000 bus. compared with the 1927-31 average of 251,700,000 bus. Grasshopper egg deposition is very heavy in infected areas of the Dakotas and Montana. A few western southwest winter wheat areas report some re-seeding necessary as a result of hopper damage to new wheat.

Oats production is estimated at 665,000,000 bus. and barley at 151,000,000. Early indications point to slight if any reduction in winter wheat acreage in the mixed farming belt and the full 15 per cent or more reduction in the southwest. Rainfall for September in per cent of normal was about as follows: Nebraska 105, Kansas 60, Oklahoma 77, Texas 56, Minnesota 79, Illinois 63, Indiana 143, Ohio 169.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

## Decline in World's Flax Production

Minneapolis, Sept. 30.—Just a year ago a survey of world flaxseed supplies indicated crops considerably below normal. As a matter of fact the actual production of flaxseed in 1932 throughout the world was approximately 89,000,000 bus. as compared with 129,000,000 bus. in 1931. This year is going to show a still further decline in flaxseed production. Of the four large producing countries, India and Russia have probably produced about the same amount as in 1932. The U. S. and Canada, with a total production of approximately 7,750,000 bus., are approximately 6,500,000 bus. behind last year. In the Argentine last year's official estimate was 52,280,000 bus. This year's preliminary forecast of 50,000,000 bus. is considered by experts to be premature.

The nearby flax supply situation is even more acute than the depressing outlook for this year's crops. Whereas last year the Argentine shipped 20,470,000 bus. from Sept. 21 to Dec. 31, the balance now available for export from the 1932 crop is officially estimated at less than 5,000,000 bus. India has already shipped 8,500,000 bus.; less than 2,000,000 bus. of exportable surplus are calculated for India. Of our domestic crop probably 3,000,000 bus. have been marketed as compared with 5,500,000 bus. during August and September of last year. Receipts of flax in Duluth and Minneapolis are so light at present that it gives grounds for some apprehension as to whether we shall even realize 7,000,000 bus. on this crop.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

The second bumper wheat crop of France is estimated by the ministry of agriculture at 341,000,000 bus.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 8
Chicago	95 3/4	94 1/4	93 3/4	94 1/4	93 3/4	93 1/4	94 1/4	93 1/4	89 1/4	90 3/4	89 3/4	88 3/4
Winnipeg	69 1/4	67 3/4	67 1/4	67 3/4	67 1/4	65 3/4	66 1/4	65 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	65 1/4
Liverpool	75 3/4	75 3/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4
Kansas City	89 1/4	88 1/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	89 1/4	87 3/4	83 3/4	84 3/4	84 1/4	82 3/4
Minneapolis	91 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	91 1/4	90 3/4	89 3/4	91 1/4	90 3/4	86 3/4	87 3/4	87 1/4	86 3/4
Duluth, durum	89 3/4	88 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	87 3/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	83 3/4	84 3/4	85 3/4	84 3/4
Milwaukee	95 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	93 3/4	93 3/4	94 1/4	93 3/4	89 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	89 3/4
Corn												
Chicago	57 1/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	55 1/4	54 1/4	53 3/4	51 3/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Kansas City	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	50 1/4	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	45 1/4	45 3/4
Milwaukee	57 3/4	56 3/4	56 1/4	56 3/4	55 1/4	54 3/4	54 1/4	52 1/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	50 1/4	49 3/4
Oats												
Chicago	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	40 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Winnipeg	35 3/4	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	33 3/4	32 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4
Minneapolis	39 3/4	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	33 3/4
Milwaukee	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	40 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Rye												
Chicago	77 3/4	76 3/4	76 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	75 1/4	73 3/4	68 3/4	66 3/4	68 3/4	69 3/4
Minneapolis	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	71 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	65 3/4	66 3/4
Winnipeg	58 3/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/4	55 1/4	53 3/4	55 1/4	53 3/4	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4
Duluth	72 3/4	71 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4	71 3/4	72 3/4	70 3/4	66 3/4	62 3/4	64 3/4	65 3/4
Barley												
Minneapolis	58 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4	57 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	57 1/4	56 3/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 3/4	52 3/4
Winnipeg	40 3/4	37 3/4	39 3/4	39 1/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	39 3/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4
Milwaukee	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	61 1/4	62 1/4	60 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Chicago	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/4	61 1/4	62 1/4	60 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	57 1/4	57 1/4



## Corn Forecast 2,279,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3.—A corn crop of 2,279,000,000 bus. is forecast from a condition of 61.8, which compares with a ten-year average condition on Oct. 1 of 72.6. The indicated yield per acre is 22.1 bus., which compares with a ten-year average of 26.3 bus. A month ago our forecast was 2,241,000,000 and the government 2,285,000,000. Crop last year was 2,876,000,000 and the average for the preceding five years 2,511,000,000 bus.

September on the whole, was favorable for maturing of the crop. No frost damage occurred up to October 1 and forecasts of yield do not vary materially from a month ago.

The crop is unusually spotty. In several states, as in Nebraska and Minnesota, prospects range within the state from total loss to well above normal prospects.

The quality of the crop is expected to be a little below average. Estimates made by our correspondents indicate that 81 per cent of the crop will be merchantable quality; a year ago their estimates averaged 88 per cent and two years ago 85 per cent. Much of the crop has poorly developed ears, and we suspect that the yield based upon weight of grain is less than it is expressed in bulk.

**Old Corn on Farms.**—Oct. 1 is estimated to be about 310 million bus., as against 250 million bus. a year ago. Nearly one-half of the total stocks of old corn is concentrated in the two states, Iowa and Illinois.

**Spring Wheat** yield per acre is estimated to be 8.7 bus., compared with a ten-year average of 12.8 bus. The total production is computed as 155,000,000 bus. on the basis of the government acreage estimated of 18,077,000 acres. A month ago our forecast was 153,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 265,000,000 and the average for the preceding five years 254,000,000 bus. The crop is large in the Pacific Coast section but small elsewhere.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Rosario's Grain Futures Market has recently declared a dividend of \$2,200 per share.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Condition October 1 Total Production in Millions.				
		Indicated		
		Oct. 1.		
Crop:	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Pct.	Pct.		
Corn .....	77.2	64.8	2,876	2,291
Wheat, all .....			726	515
Winter .....			462	340
All spring .....			265	174
Durum .....			40	17
Other spring .....			225	157
Oats .....			1,238	699
Barley .....			300	160
Rye .....			40.4	23.1
Flaxseed .....	48.0	44.1	11.8	7.4
Hay, all tame .....			69.8	67.3
Hay, wild .....			12.2	9.1

### GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCT. 1.

		1931	1932	1933
		Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Crop:				
Corn (old crop)....	160,408	249,400	312,339	
Wheat .....	486,094	406,137	303,727	
Oats .....	880,094	967,848	582,555	

The Russian demand to be permitted to export double the allotted amount of wheat was considered by the big four exporters at a conference at London Sept. 28. After the meeting Abraham Gourevich, soviet representative, said his government had not changed its position.

We do not regard inflation as necessary to bring about better prices for wheat. We believe fundamental conditions of supply and demand are sufficiently strong to do that, and to do it much more effectively and permanently than could be achieved by any artificial means.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

## The Wheat Situation

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29.—The course of wheat prices in coming weeks probably will continue to be strongly influenced by the prospective monetary policy of the United States as well as by the usual supply and demand factors. The operations of the A.A.A. and the world wheat agreement also may have some effect.

The supply and demand relationship, both in the United States and the world at large, is stronger than it has been for several years. Consumption will outrun the year's production and make a draft on the excessive domestic and world carryover. Stocks will be considerably above normal on July 1 next year, however. Whether the situation will be strengthened still further in the 1934-5 season depends on how much is accomplished toward acreage reduction and increased consumption under the world agreement and on whether the growing season proves to be generally favorable or unfavorable.

In the United States, the crop and carryover total 893 million bus., subject to future minor revisions of estimates. Imports of 10 million bus. may be assumed owing to milling in bond, which would make a total supply of 903 million bus.

Domestic utilization probably will be less than in either of the last three years when large amounts were fed. Smaller flour consumption because of the processing tax, less seed use due to reduction in acreage planted, and somewhat less feeding owing to better prices for wheat appear probable. The small supply of feed grains may maintain wheat feeding somewhat above normal, however. Considering all these factors, a forecast of 635 to 650 million bus. for domestic disappearance appears appropriate. In recent years, disappearance has ranged from as low as 606 million bus. in 1926-7 to as high as 736 million bus. in 1930-1. The average in the last seven years was 670 million bus., but in the five seasons previous it was only 593 million bus., making a twelve-year average of 638 million bus.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

## Futures Aid Farmers' Market

It is a matter of record, that in countries where there are no futures markets, the farmer receives less for his grain and the consumer pays more for his bread, than in countries where a system of futures markets is in operation, said Peter B. Carey, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, at the recent annual convention of the Direct Mail Advertising Ass'n.

"Instead of prices being extremely low at harvest time, the records show that over a period of years the price at harvest is equal to that at any other period, plus the normal carrying charges of storage and insurance.

"Since the new administration went into office there has been marked improvement in the whole agricultural situation with prices of many agricultural commodities on a much higher level. The wave of farm foreclosures that swept across the land has abated, and I regard that as perhaps the most significant development in the whole situation."

A Decree by Hitler Oct. 2 forbids farmers willing their land to other than the oldest child. Neither can a farm be sold. How the farmers must love dictators.

## A. A. A. to Fix Prices of Rice

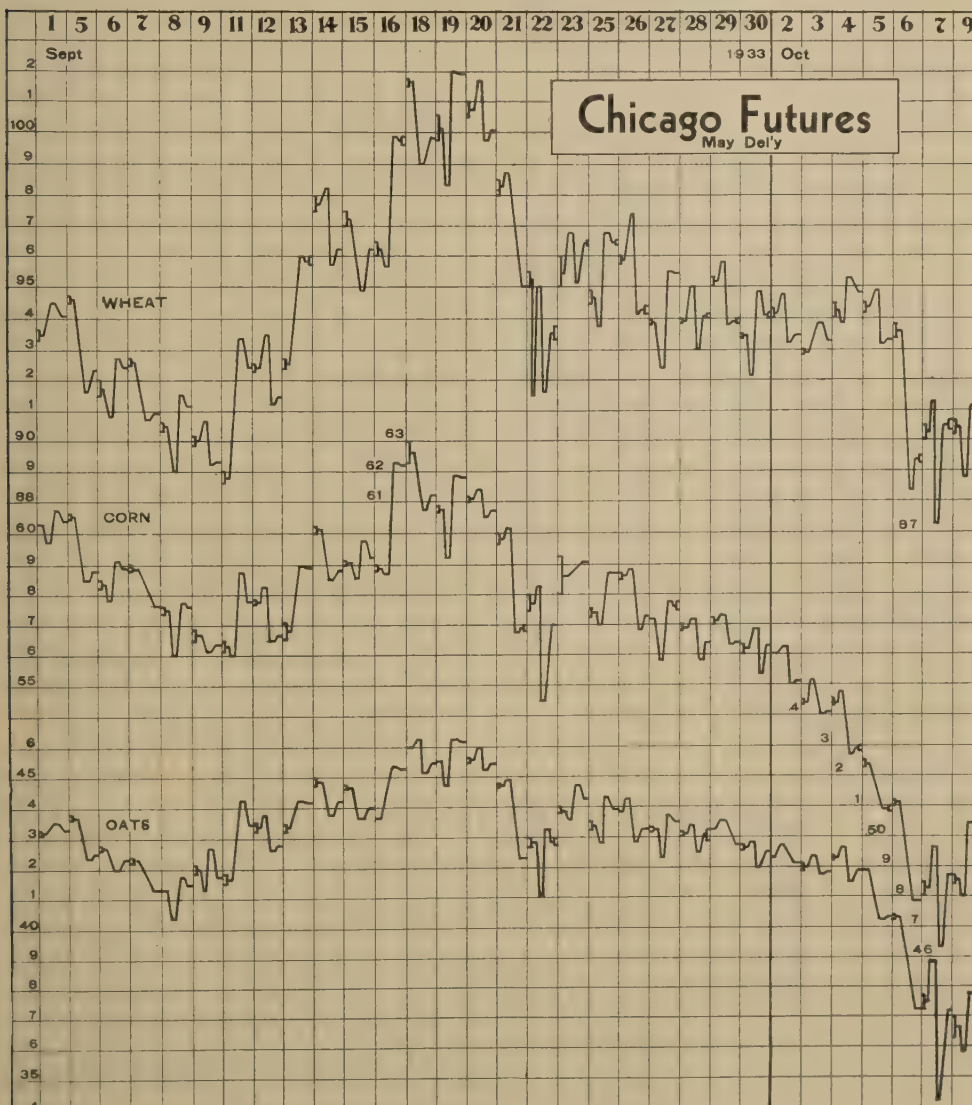
The A. A. A. on Sept. 26 assumed full control of production and marketing of California rice under an agreement providing that:

1. The Sec'y of Agriculture is authorized to fix prices for clean rice. These prices are to be translated into producers' prices thru the application of a schedule of deductions outlined in the agreement.

2. Regulation of competition is provided for thru a marketing board set up by millers, with the approval of the Sec'y of Agriculture.

3. Provision is made for a crop control program, which is to be instituted when, and if, necessary.

A price of \$3.60 a cwt. for extra fancy California Japan rice was made temporary for merchandising convenience. The opening price for the 1933 season will be named shortly on completion of data on the supply and demand situation, and the relationship of parity prices to current quotations.





## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Watseka, Ill., Oct. 7.—Old corn on hand now will be held over for another year. Last year we shipped 70 cars of oats, this year only 3 cars.—Watseka Farmers Grain Co.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 28.—A premium of 40c a bu. was paid on a car of brewing barley today, going to Chicago. Only a limited amount of barley of this class is to be had, most of this grain being feed barley.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 4.—Part of a car of new corn from northern Illinois was received here today. It was sample grade, heating, and sold for 25c per bu. The first car of new corn last year reached this city Oct. 1.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—The five railroads which bring wheat to this market from Kansas, the largest source of supply in normal years, delivered only 90 cars altogether last week.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 7.—We have had a few reports of farmers husking corn for feed showing yields from 3 to 12 bus. per acre. As the stalks and leaves dry up, the thin stand, damage from chinch bugs and premature ripening from heat the first week in September are now much more noticeable. About 75% of the crop is now out of danger of frost.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 28.—The Pacific Continental Grain Co. is making a good job of moving the surplus wheat of the Pacific Northwest to the Atlantic Coast. This corporation will shortly begin loading out its seventh shipload. Four bottoms have been loaded here and two at Seattle and shipped to the Orient. The total of the seven shiploads will account for approximately 1,575,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 3.—A much traveled shipment of grain, consisting of 7,000 tons of Canadian rye, is being discharged into an elevator here before being shipped to the United States. The shipment was originally sent to Rotterdam last season, where it lay until last month, when, on account of the increased demand for rye in the United States, it was decided to send it back across the Atlantic for the second time.

Dallas City, Ill., Sept. 28.—On a recent week-end 26,000 bus. of shelled corn was loaded here at the Mississippi Grain & Barge Co.'s dock, marking the beginning of deep water grain shipments from this section of the Middle West, and, it is said, the first loading of grain on the entire Mississippi since the old packet days. Eighty-five truck loads were dumped at the dock and blown into the barge and the company had enough grain ready for the next barge. Low water below Keokuk limited the load which the barge could carry to 26,000 bus., altho the capacity is 80,000 bus.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 6.—Stocks of wheat at the different elevators for the week ending Sept. 29 were as follows: Western country elevators, 91,166,106 bus.; interior pte. and mill elvtrs., 6,295,484; interior pub. and semi-pub. terms., 3,683,409; Vancouver and New Westminster, 10,126,667;

Victoria, 782; Prince Rupert elevators, 484,796; Churchill, 375,920; Fort William and Port Arthur, 61,278,363; in transit lakes, 7,485,969; eastern elevs.—lake ports, 21,703,910; eastern elevs.—sbd. ports, 17,865,312; U. S. lake ports, 5,314,638; U. S. Atlantic Seaboard ports, 437,426; totals, 226,218,782 bus.; same week previous year, 198,239,902 bus. The total of oats was 15,892,520 bus., of barley 10,622,823, of flaxseed 983,614, and of rye 4,946,904, compared with oats 7,273,300 bus., barley 5,812,582, of flaxseed 1,399,910 and of rye 5,359,063 for the same week of 1932.—R. H. Coats, statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## Taxation Discourages Industry

Taxation always discourages industry. Altho sometimes difficult to prove, the statement is nevertheless true.

In July 695 flour milling concerns ground 36,749,218 bus. of wheat. The processing tax on wheat went into effect that month. In August the same concerns ground only 29,761,656 bus. of wheat. Compared with August a year ago the showing is even more unfavorable to the taxing bodies, the grind having been 39,902,568 a year ago, against 29,761,656 in August, 1933, as stated. The flour output in August was the lowest in 20 years.

Defenders of the processing tax may allege that the small grind was due to the stocking up of retailers before the tax went into effect, but this alone could scarcely have effected the reduction of 19 per cent compared with the preceding month, or of 26 per cent compared with a year ago.

It may be unpleasant to the politicians distributing largess but the truth is that if the spurious prosperity accompanying the temporary expenditure of tax money in public works is to be followed by a real and permanent recovery in industry taxes must be reduced by one-half.

Europe's wheat crop has increased 165,000,000 bus. over 1932, to 1,650,000,000 bus., according to a report Oct. 2 by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Evidently the weather man was not restricted in the amount of moisture he dropped on the crops.

## Oats Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	30,955	29,150	.....	.....
Boston	19,600	44,850	.....	.....
Chicago	2,287,000	2,100,000	1,243,000	3,000,000
Cincinnati	100,000	226,000	92,000	174,000
Duluth	1,098,022	676,487	.....	.....
Ft. Wm.	2,097,924	1,303,117	768,311	2,348,111
Ft. Worth	140,000	94,000	12,000	70,000
Hutchinson	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	546,000	1,418,000	532,000	1,430,000
Los Angeles	22,000	56,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,102,520	168,720	348,476	68,000
Minneapolis	2,211,650	2,925,090	911,480	236,030
Montreal	93,829	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	176,000	280,000	60,000	66,000
Peoria	298,000	177,600	324,700	242,800
St. Joseph	232,000	266,000	90,000	48,000
St. Francisco	18,750	12,500	.....	.....
Seattle	146,000	148,000	.....	.....
Superior	569,171	464,891	3,500	2,843
Toledo	227,550	1,009,070	226,335	543,400
Wichita	7,500	1,500	.....	.....

## Rye Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	35,217	4,611	.....	.....
Boston	3,225	2,925	.....	.....
Chicago	1,019,000	25,000	146,000	226,000
Cincinnati	14,000	32,200	12,600	16,800
Duluth	253,434	231,629	90,160	376,000
Ft. William	258,589	288,098	526,204	350,202
Ft. Worth	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	6,000	1,500	6,000	.....
Los Angeles	1,500	4,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	11,800	10,220	12,550	16,775
Minneapolis	368,470	710,980	213,250	180,450
Omaha	56,000	67,200	51,800	37,800
Peoria	43,200	4,800	7,200	4,800
Seattle	4,500	4,500	.....	.....
Superior	150,513	157,106	.....	383,673
Toledo	4,800	7,200	7,150	2,140
Wichita	1,300	.....	.....	.....

## International Live Stock and Grain Exposition

Competition for 29 breeds of live stock will be provided at the 34th International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in its permanent home at the Chicago Stock Yards Dec. 2 to 9.

Complete listing of the premiums that will be awarded is given in the Preliminary Classification now ready for free distribution upon application to the office of B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. In most instances the prize money will be the same as in past years, says Manager Heide. Entries may be made up to Nov. 1 for the individual live stock competitions.

The International Grain and Hay Show will again be held as a department of the International Live Stock Exposition. Entries for this division of the exposition will close on Nov. 10. Samples must be shipped to arrive by Nov. 27. No entry fee is charged. According to the management, classes are offered for the principal field crops of corn, grains, small seeds and hay. Entry cards and the premium list for the crops show can be obtained on request.

The International Wool Show lists prizes for 30 classes of fleeces. No entry fee is charged, and the closing date for filing is Nov. 10.

Rice growers of Japan have united in a demand that government keep the price of rice from falling. It is now "below the cost of production"; and more than 50,000,000 bus. of rice will be in store when the new crop arrives. Even the Japanese believe government can control the markets.

Information from Russia is unreliable, but it seems to be true that the Soviet has improved its methods of seizing grain from unwilling farmers, so that tho the crop may not be large, the government is certain to have much grain for export, and that sufficient will be shipped abroad to raise the cash needed.

## Corn Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	68,440	44,863	.....	.....
Boston	4,650	2,300	.....	.....
Chicago	9,662,000	11,898,000	4,583,000	8,151,000
Cincinnati	184,500	172,500	85,500	150,000
Duluth	266,580	4,611	58,223	.....
Ft. William	.....	9,977	1,161	11,374
Ft. Worth	178,500	82,500	.....	270
Hutchinson	21,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,908,000	1,420,500	1,493,000	1,056,000
Los Angeles	315,000	349,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee	2,189,435	955,090	1,053,110	174,625
Minneapolis	943,200	933,520	585,540	151,450
Omaha	854,000	397,400	1,106,000	611,800
Peoria	1,461,850	1,122,100	684,800	329,850
St. Joseph	347,500	318,000	624,000	144,000
St. Francisco	31,423	230,608	.....	.....
Seattle	67,500	24,000	.....	.....
Superior	353,599	9,415	3,178	.....
Toledo	135,000	158,750	87,105	35,405
Wichita	117,000	13,000	27,300	1,300

## Wheat Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	306,393	55,925	.....	198,319
Boston	.....	3,710	.....	.....
Chicago	1,047,000	1,279,000	1,529,000	1,129,000
Cincinnati	361,600	326,400	382,400	496,000
Duluth	7,883,684	12,831,148	6,702,605	7,297,800
Ft. Wm.	23,901,651	51,457,549	26,832,845	36,930,216
Ft. Worth	401,800	1,254,400	2,808	463,400
Hutchinson	537,600	2,543,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	239,000	270,000	193,000	414,000
Los Angeles	266,706	480,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	13,040	248,835	331,500	532,087
Minneapolis	6,328,500	11,996,460	2,779,990	4,461,180
Montreal	10,365,109	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	1,467,200	1,411,200	714,000	805,000
Peoria	181,500	123,600	289,200	170,400
St. Joseph	835,200	516,600	168,000	420,800
San Francisco	68,133	347,633	.....	.....
Seattle	1,387,400	1,509,200	.....	.....
Superior	4,262,134	8,361,018	4,645,368	5,287,871
Toledo	973,000	1,829,630	422,480	428,350
Wichita	735,000	1,711,500	373,500	1,126,500

## Barley Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1932, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore	6,256	6,769	.....	.....
Chicago	933,000	376,000	137,000	77,000
Cincinnati	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	774,507	888,294	331,165	477,000
Ft. William	1,451,639	1,899,600	538,023	1,026,516
Ft. Worth	9,600	41,600	1,600	1,600
Hutchinson	21,980	3,200	.....	.....
Los Angeles	124,800	256,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee	1,869,030	919,980	478,700	165,850
Minneapolis	3,093,660	2,374,540	1,825,610	1,010,600
Montreal	21,980	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	49,600	17,600	35,200	6,400
Peoria	152,600	135,800	46,200	63,000
St. Joseph	1,750	1,750	1,750	5,250
San Francisco	407,500	1,026,750	.....	884,416
Seattle	16,000	33,600	.....	.....
Superior	488,963	272,657	199,000	199,000
Toledo	7,200	1,200	1,250	.....
Wichita	.....	2,600	.....	.....



## Wheat Exports from Pacific N.-W.

To make export sales of wheat when and as ordered by the Sec'y of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture the wheat growers, millers and handlers of the Pacific Northwest have agreed on a plan with Frank A. Theis, chief of wheat processing and marketing, which provides that "the sales of wheat, if any, shall be made on the basis of No. 2 bulk fob ship. The sales of the flour, if any, shall be made on a F. A. S. basis for steamer loading at Portland and Astoria, Ore., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash."

Two distinct plans for moving the estimated 40,000,000 bus. of surplus wheat out of the Pacific Northwest to foreign countries, one presented by the North Pacific Grain Exporters' Ass'n and the other by North Pacific Grain Growers' Ass'n, each to have the responsibility of directing its own scheme, were offered at the hearing before the three representatives of Agricultural Adjustment Administration—Douglas McIntyre, assistant to the chief of the processing and marketing division; Victor E. Anderson, legal advisor for the administration and Ray C. Miller, chief of the foreign trade section of the administration.

A gloomy aspect was presented at the first day of the conference when it was shown that elevators are overflowing with wheat, heavily mortgaged; farmers are planning to store their wheat in sacks in the fields, taking risks of bad weather; bankers are wondering how they can loan money with 40,000,000 bus. in the surplus; depressing prices are hanging as a terrifying menace over the heads of the producers, farmers are faced with the necessity for selling the wheat in the domestic market below the cost of production.

The plan offered by the North Pacific Grain Exporters Ass'n contemplates sales by exporters of wheat accumulated at 10 cents under the current Chicago future, the government to pay a subsidy sufficient to enable foreign bids to be accepted, the subsidy to be paid out of the processing tax.

The plan presented by F. J. Wilmer, Rosalia, Wash., banker and ex pres. of the North Pacific Grain Growers Ass'n, involved the forming of a great pool, which would be operated under the direction of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A plan has been completed by the sub-com'mite of four representing the growers, exporters millers and bankers of the wheat section, submitted to the general executive com'mite of 14; approved by it, and has been forwarded to Washington, D. C., for the approval of the Sec'y of Agriculture.

The sub-com'mite of four appointed by the general executive com'mite consisted of F. B. Burke of San Francisco, representing the millers; A. E. Sutton of Portland, representing the exporters; F. J. Wilmer, of Rosalia, Wash., representing the growers; and Herbert V. Alward, manager of the Bank of California, Portland, representing the bankers.—F. K. H.

Opposition to licensing under the act was silenced when it was brought out that only the operations of the members under the terms of the agreement and thru the ass'n would be affected.

Likewise the demand for a fixed differential under the Chicago market was silenced when it was made plain that the government did not want it, inasmuch as a fixed differential amounted to stabilization.

In working out the schedule of discounts the Portland Merchants' Exchange schedule, with a few revisions was incorporated in place of the setup submitted by the administration.

Also, the exporters have been asked to submit a statement supporting their request for the change in the "Selling cost" item.

Equitable allocation of the wheat purchases among members is provided.

Written bids would be received under the plan each day by the new export ass'n subject to acceptance of the executive com'mite.

(1) Membership in the ass'n shall be open to (a) any producer or ass'n of producers of wheat in Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho, regularly engaged in the business of exporting wheat and/or flour and having the necessary facilities and/or mills for the handling, accumulating, storing, warehousing, financing and/or manufacturing wheat and/or flour and any such new member may become a party of this agreement and enjoy the benefits thereof if a counterpart of such agreement is executed by him and by the sec'y.

(2) The ass'n shall set up all necessary offices in order to carry on its operations and business pursuant to the terms of this agreement. The operations and business of the ass'n shall be conducted by an executive com'mite of seven members, whose appointment shall be subject to the written approval of the sec'y, and who shall be chosen as follows:

(a) The North Pacific Mills Ass'n (an unincorporated ass'n) shall designate and appoint two members.

(b) The North Pacific Grain Exporters' Ass'n (an unincorporated ass'n) shall designate and appoint two members.

(c) The Farmers' National Grain Corporation (a corporation) shall designate and appoint one member.

(d) The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc. (a corporation), shall designate and appoint one member.

(e) A duly designated representative of the sec'y.

Exhibit B gives the schedule of costs with respect to purchases of wheat, as follows:

1. The following items and amounts are to be allowed in the cost of wheat in cents per bushel:

	Amount Per Bu.	
a—Purchase price fob track at port		
b—Unloading and handling.....	\$0.36	\$0.84
c—Wharfage .....	.75	.75
d—Loading on vessel.....	.24	.24
e—Inspection .....	.12	.12
f—Cleaning smutty wheat—		
Smut— $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 1%, incl.....	1.05	1.05
$1\frac{1}{2}$ % to 3%, incl.....	1.35	1.35
$3\frac{1}{2}$ % to 7%, incl.....	1.95	1.95
g—Storage beginning 20 days after purchase, for each 15 days.....	.50	.50

(It has been suggested that storage be one-thirtieth cent per day until loaded fob steamer.)

2. The cost of wheat as determined above shall be adjusted by the net change in value of the wheat resulting from blending or mixing.

3. An item of "selling costs" amounting to 1% of the selling price shall be included in the "cost," in connection with each sale.

The Sec'y of Agriculture agrees within 48 hours after statements of export sales are made to pay to the ass'n "an amount equal to the difference between the total purchase price and the total sales price." A schedule for figuring the differences is included on wheat and flour.

Orris Dorman of Spokane has been elected pres. of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n; Geo. V. Hayes, of Seattle, sec'y-treas.; Preston W. Smith, Portland, vice pres., all subject to approval by Sec'y Wallace.

The appointment on executive com'mite of Douglas McIntyre, of the A. A. A., has been urged by Sec'y Wallace, as the representative of the government.

An office will be set up by the government comptroller, and speedy shipments are expected. On Oct. 8 the price to farmers had not yet been determined.

Delay in the legal department of the A. A. A. at Washington while engaged in a study of the proposition has prevented a definite announcement of acceptance under which the new export corporation could begin functioning. Meantime more than 1,000,000 bus. of the 40,000,000 bus. lying on the ground is going out of condition and will be a total loss.

Hearings on complaints of price advances will be held by A. D. Whiteside, deputy administrator of the N.R.A. It is asserted one manufacturer increased the price of his product 175% within a few hours after the code for his industry was approved. The N.R.A. will require manufacturers to justify their price advances. Policing merchants and manufacturers will keep a large army of inspectors very busy.

## Notes of Farmers National Extended

The Farmers National Grain Corporation had borrowed \$16,000,000 of the former Federal Farm Board, and thru its president, C. E. Huff, sought to have the new Farm Credit Administration wipe out its responsibility for repayment of loans made to individual co-operatives. Morgenthau and Francis Peck, commissioner for the Central Co-operative Bank, refused to do this. Instead, they segregated the Farmers' National paper assets into two classes. Into the first was placed, in round figures, \$6,900,000, representing money advanced by the Farmers' National to country elevators and country properties. The second-class fund, approximately \$8,350,000, including \$3,891,486 as the credit corporation's 65 per cent valuation of subsidiary grain co-operative's membership in exchanges and terminal facilities, and \$4,356,000 of current assets, is to be scrutinized by credit corporation experts for a closer valuation.

Refunded loans to these co-operatives will be made by the credit corporation rather than thru the Farmers' National.

Mr. Morgenthau points out that just a month before the Roosevelt administration took office the old farm board extended a note of the Farmers' National, in the sum of \$4,256,000, not due until May 31, this year, nearly three months after President Hoover left office.

This sum did not come due until May 31, 1934, and Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that since nothing actually was due from the corporation until next year, he could not take action to compel a proper refinancing of the debt.

The rate on the main portion of the debt, in the sum of \$8,349,864, will be raised to 4 per cent, and the entire remainder of the debt, amounting to \$6,900,000, is to be liquidated under a special plan.

The two classes of notes have been extended to June 30, 1944. One hundred thousand dollars will be due on principal June 30, 1934, and the annual payments on principal will increase from year to year until a maximum of \$500,000 is reached in 1937. Each year thereafter, \$500,000 will be due.

Mr. Huff states that \$6,900,000 will continue to bear interest at  $\frac{1}{8}$  of one per cent.

France has imposed a quota restriction on imports of oats, limiting the quantity for the third quarter of 1933 to 8,000 metric tons.

## Books Received

PROPOSED REVISED FEDERAL GRAIN STANDARDS, including explanations, is a carefully prepared exposition of the results of several years' study and digesting of suggestions made for the improvement of the United States grain grades. This pamphlet of 159 pages will prove helpful to grain handlers, inspectors and processors who would co-operate with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in devising a system of grading that would give greater satisfaction. Miscellaneous Publication No. 173, issued September, 1933, by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.; price, 10c.

CHINCH BUG, and How to Fight It, is a timely revision of the information obtained by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on how to fight this pest so destructive to grass and grain crops in the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri River valleys. The insect is to be fought chiefly by (1) burning the bugs in their winter quarters, (2) growing crops on which they do not feed, and (3) killing them at the proper place by the use of barriers, sprays, and dusts. Spraying and dusting, to be effective against the chinch bug, are expensive, and are recommended only for cases of emergency. Barriers of various forms are the standard means of control.—Farmers Bulletin No. 1498, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Robert C. Reid, vice-pres. of Balfour-Guthrie Co., Ltd., was killed on Sept. 12, by a leap from the twelfth floor of a building. Ill health was given as the cause of his act. He was 50 years of age.

Chico, Cal.—Ralph Gorrill is erecting a rice elevator on his ranch near here, which will hold 8,000 sacks. Mr. Gorrill, who is an extensive rice grower, will ship rice by bulk from the elevator. He expects to build several more elevators this coming year.

San Francisco, Cal.—The callboard system, which has been inoperative for the last two years, has been resumed by the San Francisco Grain Exchange, under revised rules. The Grain Futures Administration recently approved a revision in the trading rules which permits delivery of grain to any warehouse on a regular line of transportation in the state, and tender of warehouse receipt to the buyer. Delivery on future trades under the old rules had to be made in 100-ton lots to regular warehouses in the San Francisco Bay region and in Stockton, which rule made trading almost prohibitive.

## CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—Fire, reported as resulting from ignition of dust in a bin at Elvtr. D, was extinguished by the fire department, Sept. 26, at 10:20 a. m., before any damage was done.

Winnipeg, Man.—Difficult operating conditions is blamed for the poor showing of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co.'s annual statement recently issued. A profit and loss surplus of \$20,762 is shown, compared with \$47,386 last year. Earnings were not sufficient to cover preferred dividends, altho bond interest and sinking fund requirements, also depreciation allowances, were met. The company owns terminal elevators at Vancouver and 370 country elevators thruout Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Fort Erie, Ont.—The much-talked-of elevator to be erected at this point is reported once more to be assured, and the general contract is said to have been let to Kilmer, Gibson & Von Nostrand for the construction of a 2,000,000-bu. house. At last report, plans were expected to be approved within a few days. The elevator will have two movable legs for loading and unloading, capacity 35,000 bus. per hour each. American and Canadian flour interests are said to be behind the project. Sept. 1, 1934, is the date set for completion.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Searle Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man., is operating the Harbor Commission's elevator here (known as the Fraser River Elvtr., reported in the Journal's Aug. 23 number as having been leased by the Searle Co.) under the name of Searle Terminal, Ltd. The company also operates a 5,000,000-bu. terminal at Ft. William under the name of Searle Terminal, Ltd., and owns and operates 340 country elevators located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the total capacity of the elevators being 12,500,000 bus. The company was incorporated in 1929, being formed by the consolidation of the Home Grain Co., the Saskatchewan Elvtr. Co., Ltd., the Liberty Grain Co. and the Searle Grain Co. The officers of the company are as follows: Pres., A. L. Searle; vice-pres., N. L. Leach; vice-pres., J. M. Gilchrist; vice-pres. and treas., S. A. Searle, and sec'y, D. N. Potter. This is the first time the company has operated its own terminal on the Pacific Coast.

## COLORADO

Fowler, Colo.—The Valley Bean & Grain Co. has been formed by H. H. Bakken, Charley Ames and E. A. Walker, who have leased the local plant of the Denver Alfalfa Meal & Power Co. for three years and are converting it into an up-to-date grain and bean elevator, electrically operated. A bean cleaning machine has been installed.

## ILLINOIS

Milmine, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently constructed a new coal shed.

Bement, Ill.—A new coal shed has been built at the west end plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Odell, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co. has completed its new elevator, which is now in operation.

Sibley, Ill.—The elevator belonging to the Hiram Sibley Estate has been given two coats of paint on both roof and sides.

Oquawka, Ill.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is establishing a corn loading station here, for loading shelled corn on barges.

Easton, Ill.—The Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co. is now operating the elevator here, formerly the Brook Grain Co.'s house.

Humrick, Ill.—The Brock-Jones Elvtr. here has been bot by the Ridge Farm Co-op. Grain Co., which, it is reported, will take it down.

Winnebago, Ill.—Leon Peterson, who had been forced this summer to close his elevator, grain and coal business, planned to reopen on Oct. 1.

Colfax, Ill.—Joe Blair, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, has been succeeded by Clyde Miller, sec'y of the company, as manager.

Biggs (Havana p. o.), Ill.—One of the elevators here, the Brook Grain Co.'s, is now being operated by the Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co.

Toulon, Ill.—Dan Koonze, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for two years past, contemplates giving up the grain business and turning farmer.

Chandlerville, Ill.—The Brook Grain Co.'s elevator here, also known as the McFadden Elvtr., has been taken over by the Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co.

Carrollton, Ill.—A small plant for the manufacture of breakfast foods, cornmeal, whole wheat flour and pancake flour has been established by A. B. Van Schoik.

Lanton (Lovington p. o.), Ill.—Extensive repairs have been made to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, preparatory to receiving the new crop of corn.

Havana, Ill.—The recently organized Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co., of Peoria, Ill., has leased the former McFadden elevator at this point, more recently operated by the Brook Grain Co.

Wyand, Ill.—A new electric hoist has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co., which speeds up unloading of grain. Another recent improvement is a new floor over the grain hopper.

Hildreth (r. d. from Sidell), Ill.—The Brocton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, which has been managed for many years by O. B. Epperson, burned at 2 o'clock a. m., Sept. 20. The origin of the fire was unknown.

Topeka, Ill.—The elevator at this point, which was formerly a McFadden elevator and has been operated by the Brook Grain Co. lately, has been taken over by the new Bartlett, Munkres & Banks Grain Co., headquarters Peoria, Ill.

Chestnut, Ill.—H. M. Morris, former manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, has been made defendant in a suit for \$2,700 damages filed by Glenn O. Rau, who charges that he delivered 5,035 bus. of corn to Norris in March, to be held until ordered sold by himself, and that Norris sold the corn and made no accounting.

Ridge Farm, Ill.—The Ridge Farm Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased the Brock-Jones Elvtr. on North State St., also the elevator on West Main St. It is said that the last named elevator will be torn down and the former used for the storage of grain. The Ridge Farm Co-op. Co. has owned and operated the Market St. elevator for a number of years. J. C. Jones is the manager.

Rutland, Ill.—The Rutland Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s house has been much improved by a coat of aluminum paint.

Pierson, Ill.—The wagon scales at the office of the Pierson Grain & Supply Co. have recently been equipped with a new top.

Bloomington, Ill.—The Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co.'s elevator and feed plant was struck by lightning at 4:30 a. m., Sept. 26, the resulting fire damaging the plant to the extent of \$50,000; loss covered by insurance. The 87,000-bu. elevator was full at the time, containing 67,000 bus. of corn and 20,000 bus. of oats, much of which could be salvaged, it was believed. The concrete bins were only slightly damaged, it was thot. The brick walls of the plant were also left standing. The engine house to the east of the main structure was saved. The elevator was one of the largest in central Illinois.

## CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for October has been set at 5% per annum.

Billy Husband, of the E. R. Bacon Grain Co., who has been ill for several weeks, is reported as somewhat better.

Samuel P. Arnot, former pres. of the Board of Trade, was recently made "consulting specialist" to the Farm Adjustment Administration.

Walter I. Beam, treas. of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has resigned his position, as he wishes to devote his time to personal affairs.

Melvin C. Townsend, a member of the Board of Trade, with the Carhart, Code, Harwood Co., was reported late in September as being on the sick list.

Pres. Carey of the Board of Trade, spoke on "How Grain Exchanges Aid the Purchasing Power of the Farmer," before direct mail advertisers at the Hotel Sherman, this city, on Sept. 27.

The first monthly dinner meeting of the season was held by the Grain Market Analysts Club in the grill room of the Board of Trade Bldg. Oct. 5, at 6:30 p. m. The principal speaker was Prof. J. W. Bell, of the Northwestern University School of Commerce, who spoke on "The Commodity Dollar."

L. A. Fitz, grain futures supervisor at Chicago, was bereaved by the death of his wife at Manhattan, Kan., Sept. 28. The death of Mrs. Fitz was not unexpected, as her illness has continued for 6 years, in late years being confined to her bed at the hospital. Burial was in the old family plot at Halstead, Kan.

The Board of Trade Post Band of the American Legion went on the air over NBC from the trading floor from 2 to 3 o'clock Sunday, Oct. 1, in a national hook-up, on the occasion of the opening of the American Legion convention in this city from Oct. 1 to 5. Pres. Carey, of the Board of Trade, welcomed the Legionnaires to Chicago during the same broadcast.

Violators of the Illinois statute requiring pneumatic tires on vehicles driven faster than 10 miles an hour on public streets, are being prosecuted vigorously. Seven truck operators were fined in the traffic court on Oct. 6, 27 others were granted continuances after they said they were getting new tire equipment, 13 cases were dismissed after showing they had procured new tires after their arrest, and 21 drivers who failed to respond to court summonses were ordered arrested.

Chicago Board of Trade quotations are now being broadcast on the following schedule, which has been in effect since Sept. 20, over station WGN and station WMAQ: 9:30 a. m., 5 minutes station WMAQ, 9:45 a. m., 5 minutes station WMAQ, Mondays and Saturdays; 10:15 a. m., 5 minutes station WMAQ, Wednesdays and Fridays; 10:25 a. m., 5 minutes station WGN, 11:30 a. m., 5 minutes station WGN, 12:30 p. m., 5 minutes station WGN, including Saturdays; 1:22 p. m., 8 minutes station WMAQ, except Saturdays.



Frank E. Alstrin, former partner of Stein, Alstrin & Co., and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 31 years, has been indefinitely suspended from the exchange as an outgrowth of a partnership dispute, in which claims of \$45,100 were made against Mr. Alstrin. L. M. Stein is senior partner of the brokerage firm.

New members of the Board of Trade are: Leonard J. Marquis, of New York City; Henry T. Swart, pres. of Hallet, Carey & Swart, Winnipeg, Man.; Lawrence A. Cuneo, Chicago; G. Henry A. Thomas, New Orleans, La.; Arthur B. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y. Memberships transferred: William R. Grove, Michael J. Meehan, James M. Butler, Vern Kennison, Edson S. Woodworth, John M. Simpson, Lawrence J. Nelson. Memberships recently posted for transfer include those of the late Frank L. Carey, Benjamin B. Bryan, Jr., and John J. Leonard.

Arthur Stanley Jackson, senior partner of Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co., grain brokers of this city and of New York, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 28 years, died Sept. 28, in New York City, a few days after his return from a European trip. Mr. Jackson was 63 years of age, and a resident of this city. He organized the firm of Jackson Bros. & Co., to engage in the commission brokerage business, in 1905. Mr. Jackson is survived by his widow and one son. Burial was in Oakwood Cemetery, this city. A committee of 17 members of the Board of Trade was appointed by Pres. Carey to attend the funeral services.

On behalf of E. W. Backus, grain trader and pres. of the Backus-Brooks Lbr. Co., of Minneapolis, a suit for discovery has been filed in Federal Court, seeking to examine the books of several Chicago grain traders and commission houses. This suit is in connection with a previous bill of complaint by Backus, in which he seeks damages of \$1,000,000 from Gustavus Swift, Jr., Allen Moore and Herbert J. Blum, who are charged with manipulating and cornering the corn market in July, 1928. In addition to the original defendants Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. and the Edward Bacon Co. are named, Backus claiming that he has been unable to secure access to their records and books.

## INDIANA

Arcadia, Ind.—We have just completed repainting our elevator properties.—J. G. Winders.

Carmel, Ind.—A wheat bin in our elevator has been rebuilt.—M. E. Kendall, Foster-Kendall Co.

West Middleton, Ind.—The Sellars Grain Co. is installing a new half-ton vertical feed mixer.

Waveland, Ind.—The Newton Busenbark Grain Co.'s elevator at this point has been closed indefinitely.

Schneider, Ind.—Our elevator has just been reroofed.—Wm. G. Fry, Fry & Montgomery Grain Co.

New Haven, Ind.—We have installed a duplex corn cracker and a one-ton mixer.—Ben Levy Grain Co.

Evansville, Ind.—The old Bunker Hill Mill has been dismantled, and a feed store will occupy the building.

Washington, Ind.—Peter M. Walker & Co. recently improved the equipment of their elevator by the installation of a new feed mixer.

Rockville, Ind.—On account of failing health, Charles Seybold gave up his position as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator on Oct. 1.

Templeton, Ind.—We are putting up a 24-20-foot gasoline retail station with two gasoline pumps, as an addition to our sidelines.—Kennedy Bros.

Russellville, Ind.—J. H. Coplen has bought the Daisy Roller Mills, and is rehabilitating the plant to operate as the Russellville Milling Co., and as J. H. Coplen & Sons.

Attica, Ind.—Harry C. Martin, who was engaged in the grain and lumber business here a number of years ago, died at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 23, at the age of 75 years.

Scircleville, Ind.—Jesse Doane, manager of the Scircleville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past four years, died at his home in Frankfort, Ind., from pneumonia, on Sept. 29, at the age of 54 years.

Greencastle, Ind.—Harley Miller, of the Miller Grain Co., of Bainbridge, Ind., has bot the Campbell & Ogles Grain Co.'s plant here, which has been operated during the last two years by Messrs. Campbell and Ogles.

Schneider, Ind.—The Stratton Grain Co. is reopening its 300,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator here as a terminal, transfer and cleaning house. New drives, new belts, and considerable new machinery is being installed.

A petition filed in the Superior Court at Hammond, Ind., on Oct. 6 attacked the constitutionality of the Indiana gross income tax law. It was filed in behalf of 10 business men and corporations at Hammond, who contended that different classes of citizens are taxed unequally by the law, which sets up "arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable penalties."

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Stiefel Grain Co., Ft. Wayne, and five additional stations; Beach & Simmers, Albany; Allied Seed Co., Inc., Ft. Wayne; Elmer H. Strohmer, Brookville; Wm. Nading Grain Co., Greensburg, and six additional stations; Reimann-McCammon Co., Letts, and two additional stations, making a total of 19 new members.

Evansville, Ind.—John L. Igleheart, pres. of the milling company of Igleheart Bros., Inc., which operates a line of elevators also, was found dead in bed the morning of Sept. 29, death being attributed to a heart attack. Mr. Igleheart, who was 72 years of age, was prominent in civic affairs of this city, and was a generous giver to charitable and educational organizations. He is survived by one son, Austin.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Construction of a 240,000-bu. re-inforced concrete addition to the storage facilities of the Evans Milling Co. is under way. As reported in the Aug. 23 Journals, the structure includes 10 round bins, 20 feet in diameter and 90 feet high, and 4 interstices. Machinery to be installed includes a Randolph Grain Drier, pneumatic process for aeration, Zeleny Thermometer System, conveyors, with motors and gear motors, and silent chain drives. Wm. P. Jungclaus Co. has the building contract. Designing and superintending of the work is in charge of O. A. Tislow.

Kirklin, Ind.—Moore Bros. have under construction a 25,000-bu. frame, ironclad elevator on the site of the one that burned in June. The new plant has a 40x42-foot feed room attached. Machinery includes a Western Corn Sheller, with 20-h.p. motor; a cleaner with 10-h.p. motor; two legs with 14x7-inch corn buckets, driven by a 15-h.p. motor; Western Boots with roller bearings; a Western Manlift with McMillin motor unit; a No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill; a corn cracker and grader with 5-h.p. motor, and a grain cleaner. The hammer mill is fitted with a grain drag controlled by a speed changer. A Style B McMillin Truck Lift is being installed. The work is being superintended by L. J. McMillin.

Lafayette, Ind.—The elevator of the new plant of the Ralston-Purina Co., which unit was reported in the Journals last number as having been completed, is equipped with a Eureka Grain Cleaner and a centrifugal drier in addition to receiving, elevating and handling machinery. The equipment of the feed plant includes a hammer mill and a Eureka Horizontal Feed Mixer. The soy-bean plant has a battery of six Anderson Expellers. In the center of the new plant is the 100,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator, flanked on one end by the feed plant and on the other by the soy-bean mill, both of the same type of construction. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract for the new plant, which is expected to be in operation by Nov. 1.

## IOWA

Marcus, Ia.—Our elevator burned [last May] and we are out of business.—Marcus Grain Co.

### Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate  
Protection on

Elevators—Grain—Dwellings  
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Elliott, Ia.—R. C. Kipp's grain elevator office was broken into early in the morning of Oct. 1, but very little was taken.

Carroll, Ia.—The Carroll Roller Mills has moved into its new fireproof building, which has been under construction for several months. New machinery is being installed.

Bancroft, Ia.—The feed mill here which has been operated by Frank Lupin, is being torn down by the owners of the building, the Champlin Refining Co., who will erect an oil service station on its site.

Wilton Junction, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. is reported to have leased the Wilton Elvtr. and re-opened it under the management of Ray Baldrige, former manager of the company's plant at Atalissa, Ia.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The office of the C. A. Davis Grain Co., reported in the Sept. 13 Journals as having recently been formed by C. A. Davis, is located in the Merchants National Bank Bldg., this city, where a general grain merchandising business is carried on.

West Bend, Ia.—The local elevator of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. is now under the management of L. J. Kohler, second man for several months past, who succeeds Jim Olson as manager, Mr. Olson having been promoted to the position of auditor for the company.

Muscataine, Ia.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has applied to the city council for a lease on some city property on which the corp. wishes to establish a loading station for the shipment of barge loads of shelled corn down the Mississippi River. Equipment would consist of a platform, a hopper and a blower to get the grain into barges.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Sioux City Grain Exchange Bowling Team for season 1933-1934 includes Carrie Swanson, employe of Flanley Grain Co.; Anna Gibbons (captain), employe of Terminal Grain Corp.; Ruth Williams, employe of Feeders & Ranchers Commission Co. (and formerly of the Terminal Grain Corp.) and two school teachers. This team now heads the list of 12 teams belonging to the Ladies' Bowling League, since the start of the season having won seven out of nine games. In a game on Sept. 28, the averages of Carrie Swanson, Anna Gibbons, Ruth Williams, Mabel Wilson and Ann Zimmerman ran from 137 to 193.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

## KANSAS

Whiting, Kan.—I am building a small elevator, 6,000 bus. capacity, on the Rock Island Ry.—Fred C. Dymock.

Wilson, Kan.—It is reported that the elevator of the Western Star Mill Co. was twisted by a windstorm recently.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The local grain buying office of the Red Star Milling Co., of Wichita, is being closed temporarily, and M. A. Keith, former manager, transferred to another point.

## KENTUCKY

Burnside, Ky.—O. W. Robinson, owner of the Harriman Milling Co., Harriman, Tenn., has bot the Burnside Roller Mills, which he will repair and operate.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—New Orleans Grain & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE LETTER

Dried Grains, Inc.; capital stock, 1,000 shares of no par value; incorporators: Francis A. Michel, C. D. McKenrick and Raymond E. Cutino; to deal in grain and mill products.

Effective Oct. 7 the working hours at the Western Maryland grain elevator were changed to 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except on Saturdays and Sundays, when the plant will be closed.—R. C. N.

Due to unforeseen delays in the receipt of machinery, the actual operation of the Southern States Co-op. Mills, Inc., is not expected to begin until about Nov. 1. J. H. Ball is manager.—R. C. N.



The Guilford Grain & Feed Co., of this city, is liquidating. Charles E. Herbst is the company's president.

E. H. Beer, pres. of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce was elected a director of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n at its recent annual convention.—R. C. N.

Two important conventions will be held in Baltimore this month, with the meetings of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America on Oct. 24 and 25, and the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Ass'n on Oct. 17.—R. C. N.

The Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurlde Co., manufacturers of meat scrap and tankage, and the Co-op. G. L. F. Mills, Inc., have been admitted to membership in the maritime department of the Chamber of Commerce.—R. C. N.

At a general meeting on Sept. 30 of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Pres. E. H. Beer announced the death of N. Jackson Elliott, former district freight agent in Baltimore of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and appointed a com'tee to attend his funeral.—R. C. N.

## MICHIGAN

Hastings, Mich.—Walter Wallace has bot the property of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here.

Linden, Mich.—A 50-h.p. oil engine has recently been installed at the plant of the Linden Milling Co.

New Lothrop, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the New Lothrop Milling & Elvtr. Co. on Sept. 22.

Clio, Mich.—Joseph Wellman, who between 1900 and 1905 owned an elevator here, died at his home in Flint, Mich., where he moved after selling the local elevator, Sept. 15, at the age of 84 years.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Improvements have been completed at the bean elevator of the Harbor Beach Farm Buro, increasing the capacity from 4,000 to 10,000 bus. Up-to-date machinery has also been installed.

Comstock Park, Mich.—Ross B. Squires has sold his elevator business to F. J. Byrne and L. A. Augustine, of Cannonsburg, Mich., who will conduct a grain and bean business. Mr. Squires has retired and will give his attention to his orchard.

Detroit, Mich.—Van Arman Cereal Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$200,000; incorporators: William A. Arman, Harry J. Gamond and Walter A. Libka; to manufacture flaked breakfast foods from wheat, oats, corn and barley. The company has leased a four-story building in this city.

Almont, Mich.—The local night watchman arrived just in time to prevent a robbery at the elevator here Saturday night, Sept. 16. Approaching the office of the elevator, as he was making his rounds, he saw a man carrying a sack on his shoulder, headed for a car on the siding. Being ordered by the watchman to stop, he ducked behind the car and disappeared. Investigation showed that there were two bags of feed in the car and sacks of flour and other things were piled up in the elevator ready to be carried out. Nothing was found missing.

## MINNESOTA

Rochester, Minn.—Larry J. Nelson is opening an office here for furnishing continuous quotations on all grain futures.

Worthington, Minn.—L. A. Clough is the new manager of the Worthington Seed Co.'s elevator, succeeding E. J. Simon.

LeSueur, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. contemplates installing a new ear corn grinder. A new head drive was recently put in.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here was robbed of \$40, during the night of Sept. 8, the thieves blowing open the safe.

Winger, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Co.'s office was raided by thieves during the night of Sept. 1, who got away with about \$5 in small change.

LeCenter, Minn.—Herman Frisch has been appointed manager of the National Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Russell LaCroix, resigned.

Roseau, Minn.—After having been closed on account of the minimum price rule in force, the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was recently re-opened.

Lakefield, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, operating an elevator here, is erecting a feed store.

Bricelyn, Minn.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. that is located on the R. I. R. R. is being razed.

Marshall, Minn.—The local office of the Car-gill Commission Co. is now being managed by E. T. Pettersen.

Lakefield, Minn.—The McGlin Grain Co.'s elevator, one of the oldest buildings in this town, is being taken down. It served this territory for 50 years.

Welcome, Minn.—S. O. Espe has been appointed manager of the elevator here recently bot by the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. from the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.

Imogene (Granada p. o.), Minn.—Louis Fossen has been placed in charge of the elevator of the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co., formerly the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator.

Belview, Minn.—McCabe Bros. are now operating the former Belview Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elevator, which they recently purchased. Hans Thompson continues as manager.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—A former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, C. J. Swanson, died on Sept. 3, in a Fargo hospital. Death was caused by heart trouble.

Rosewood, Minn.—John Phillipson, the first elevator agent at this point, died at his home in Middle River, this county, in September. He was the oldest resident of that community, being 85 years of age at the time of his death. He operated an elevator here 25 years ago.

St. Paul, Minn.—A week after the fire at the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.'s elevator (the Farmers Union Terminal house), previously reported, two workmen, engaged in cleaning out one of the tanks, were overcome by fumes of gases generated by the damp wheat and were taken out by firemen, unconscious. After being revived, they were taken to a hospital.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its September meeting in this city, at the Commercial Club rooms, Sept. 12. C. E. Parish, of the Minnesota Warehouse & Railroad Commission, spoke on the bond feature of storing grain, saying that a bond written from Sept. 1, 1933, would cover all grain stored until Aug. 31, 1934, and receipts of stored grain must be covered by bond written for the period, during which the grain was taken in. Regarding the storage charges he said: "The free storage period is limited only to the first 15 days. After that the rate becomes fixed and is compulsory." Members of the ass'n voted to become members of the National Federation of Country Elevators. A motion was made, seconded and passed that the ass'n take up the matter with Ray Bowden, sec'y of the National Federation of Country Elevators, protesting against the barring of country elevators from handling flour on an exchange basis. The next meeting of the ass'n will be held at Tracy, Minn.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Otis M. Smith, former manager of the Omaha branch of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been appointed manager of the corp.'s branch in this city.

Barzen, Inc.; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: Math Barzen, Bernard Barzen and Roy Barzen, of this city, and Katherine, Ernest and John Barzen, of Thief River Falls, Minn.; to engage in the construction and leasing of flour mills, etc. Math Barzen was formerly pres. of the Montana & Dakota Grain Co., which operated a line of elevators, with headquarters in this city, selling and going out of business about three years ago.

The Fleischmann Malting Co. has started construction of 17 re-inforced concrete grain storage tanks, to be 112 feet in height. The Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. has the contract, which calls for completion Dec. 22.

A federal court decision handed down Nov. 10, 1932, ordering sale of property of the North-Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n in this city, was upheld by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Sept. 16. A loan of \$25,000 was made to the ass'n, under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, by the Federal Farm Board in 1930, the ass'n's note being secured by a first mortgage on the Minneapolis property. Only two small payments had been made on the note, and the sale was ordered by the Government in order to liquidate the note.

## MISSOURI

Holden, Mo.—The Holden Milling Co. has completed installation of some additional machinery and has made a number of improvements at the mill.

St. Louis, Mo.—A soy bean crushing unit is to be added to the plant of the Ralston-Purina Co. here, and the latest type of machinery and equipment installed.

Warrensburg, Mo.—The new owners of the Culp Elvtr. Mills, J. A. Innes and his son, John L. Innes, will take possession Oct. 15. Some improvements and changes are contemplated by the new operators of the plant.

Kansas City, Mo.—New members of the Board of Trade include William W. Sudduth on transfer from John Vesecky, of the Kansas Wheat Marketing Ass'n, now in receivership, the purchase price being \$3,500, including fee of \$500.

Kansas City, Mo.—James A. Russell, who has been in charge of the Board of Trade grain sampling department for about 20 years, has retired because of poor health, and Carl Finster, who has been associated with Mr. Russell for 16 years, has succeeded him.

Joplin, Mo.—A feed plant, which will manufacture all kinds of dairy and poultry feeds, and a cornmeal plant will be included in the remodeled plant, formerly the Brand-Dunwoody Mill, reported in the Journals of Sept. 13 as having been purchased by the Crescent Milling Co. A sprinkler system will be installed also.

Kansas City, Mo.—Damage of approximately \$25,000 to the plant and contents resulted from a dust explosion at the mill of the United Mills Co., Inc., a subsidiary of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., on Oct. 2, most of the damage being done by water from the sprinkler system, which was turned on by the fire that started in several sifters. The explosion blew out some of the windows on the sifter floor.

## ST. JOSEPH LETTER

C. L. Scholl was recently elected a director of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, succeeding Ashby Woodson of the board.

A. R. Taylor, manager of the St. Joseph branch of the Stratton Grain Co., has been at work with the aid of a cane by reason of a recent slight attack of rheumatism in one of his ankles.

As a result of the change in trading hours effective Sept. 25, the broadcasting hours of St. Joseph grain markets over station KFEQ will be at 9:30 o'clock, 11:00, 12:00, 1:00 and 2:10 o'clock, on the winter schedule.

E. J. Price has been elected to Exchange membership on transfer from Carl N. Duehren. Mr. Price is manager of the St. Joseph office of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., located in the Corby Bldg. Ernest Lieber was also recently elected to membership in the Grain Exchange, and is now associated with the Hauber Hay Co., handling a general cash grain business.

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## MONTANA

Choteau, Mont.—The Choteau Implement Co. has leased the local mill from the Estate of A. B. Andrews, the plant has been overhauled, some new machinery added and is now in operation. Livestock feeds, breakfast foods and pancake flour will be manufactured in addition to flour.

## NEBRASKA

Magnet, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co. is expending \$1,000 on improvements at its plant.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Wells-Abbott-Nieman elevator and mill burned Oct. 7; loss estimated at approximately \$400,000.

Omaha, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Nebraska will hold its annual convention in this city at the Rome Hotel, on Oct. 19 and 20.

Murray, Neb.—Ray Friedrichs, who for the past year has been the proprietor of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, recently moved to this point.

Brayton, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co., of Central City, Neb., contemplates dismantling its elevator at this point and selling the building for lumber.

Albion, Neb.—The local elevator of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. will probably be dismantled by the company and the building sold for the lumber that is in it.

Humboldt, Neb.—Thieves entered the office of O. A. Cooper Co., elevator operators and millers, on Sept. 21, taking with them when they left, \$2,400 in checks and \$80 in cash.

Otoe, Neb.—During the night of Sept. 15 a safe in the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s office was opened by burglars, who obtained \$35 for their trouble. The windows in the office were blown out by the blast that opened the strong box.

Sumner, Neb.—Guy Scudder's elevator burned at midnight, Sept. 22, together with the feed mill and other buildings, the origin of the fire being unknown; loss, about \$9,000; partly insured. The elevator contained considerable grain at time of fire.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Grothe Milling Co. is the new name under which the former Capital Flour & Feed Co. is now operating. A complete line of poultry and dairy feeds, also pig meal, will be manufactured in addition to flour. A new feed mixer has just been installed.

Fullerton, Neb.—Our elevator at Fullerton had been closed for a couple of years, as the business available at that station would not support the three elevators located there. We took out the scales, motor and machinery which was of any value to us and sold the shell to be razed on the basis of second-hand lumber.—T. B. Hord Grain Co., T. B. King, Sec'y (headquarters Central City, Neb.).

Omaha, Neb.—L. L. Quinby, who has been assistant manager of the local branch of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been appointed manager, succeeding Otis M. Smith, who has been transferred to Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Quinby has been associated with grain and elevator interests of this city and of Council Bluffs for 34 years, having been pres. of the Midwest Grain Co. and later manager of the Farmers Westcentral Grain Co. before his association with the Farmers National.

## NEVADA

Lund, Nev.—J. L. Whipple, owner of the local flour mill, which has been closed for some time, has sold stock in the business to 20 farmers, re-organized the company, and as soon as repairs are completed will re-open the mill.

## NEW YORK

Brockport, N. Y.—Charles A. Roberts, a retired grain dealer who formerly operated here, was struck by a police car in Rochester (where he has made his home since he retired) on Sept. 15 and killed instantly. He was 70 years of age.

## Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn  
Operating Stratton Elevator  
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Buffalo, N. Y.—John N. Anderson, of this city, has become associated with the Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp.

Walker, N. Y.—Fire damaged the stock of George W. Haxton & Son, Inc., on Sept. 20. The stock was stored in the lumber shed which was destroyed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Hales & Hunter Co. (main office in Chicago, Ill.) has under construction a new scratch feed mill here, three stories and a basement, 100x100 feet. It is to be completed by December. M. E. Dickson, with the company for years, will manage the new plant.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Belfield, N. D.—W. E. Coles has opened his new 100-barrel flour mill.

Chaffee, N. D.—Another elevator has been leased by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Sherwood, N. D.—The Sherwood Grain Elvtr. & Feed Mill recently installed a new drive shaft.

Minot, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was recently damaged by thieves, who obtained \$5 in money.

Dogden (Butte p. o.), N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co. recently appointed Nels Haalland manager of its elevator.

York, N. D.—The siding of C. J. Thorsen's elevator has been completely railed, driveway repaired, new spouting installed and other repairs made.

Edgeley, N. D.—The Packard Seed House sustained a \$75 fire damage on Sept. 17, caused by sparks from iron passing thru the feed mill; loss covered by insurance.

Mayville, N. D.—A. E. Johnson, Saskatoon, Sask., has purchased the interest of Ed Bossard in the Goose River Valley Flour Mills here and is now a partner of H. O. Osborn in the management of the business.

Elliott, N. D.—The safe in the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was blown open during the night of Sept. 7 and \$50 in cash taken. Approximately \$4,000 in checks was left scattered over the office floor.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are as follows: J. F. Steiner Ind. Elvtr., Willow City; Farmers Ind. Elvtr. Co., Carrington; Lybeck Grain Co., Tuttle; J. A. Carroll, Glenburn; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Forest River; Portland Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Portland; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Borden; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Linton; Farmers Co-op. Co., Zap; John Southall, Berlin; Berndt Ind. Elvtr. Co., Great Bend.

## OHIO

Richwood, O.—Thieves broke into the Richwood Elvtr. a few weeks ago and stole 10 bags of seed.

Ingomar, O.—Windstorm blew out some windows of the elevator of the Mineralized Yeast Mills Co. recently.

Wauseon, O.—Mail addressed to the Lyon & Greenleaf Co. is returned by the post office marked "Removed."

Versailles, O.—The roof of the elevator of the Versailles Grain Co. was slightly damaged by lightning on Sept. 16.

Payne, O.—Brady Bros. are installing a large Western Corn Sheller, Western Electric Manlift and other Western equipment in the new 40,000-bu. elevator now under construction that replaces their fire loss of last August.

Curtice, O.—Lester Collier, who has been in the flour mill business here for the last 14 years, has been forced to give it up on account of failing health, and has moved to Stockbridge, Mich. Vernon Fetterman has leased the plant and will continue the business.

Danville, O.—The Farmers Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator burned about 10 p. m., Sept. 22, a quantity of wheat being destroyed also; loss, several thousand dollars. The building was owned by George Fessler and the business was operated by Joe Storm.

Marion, O.—J. J. Curl, formerly operating a feed mill at Cardington, O., now owned by the Waldo Feed & Supply Co., and four other Marion men have organized the Marion Distributing Co., which has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$5,000.

Toledo, O.—Grain men of this city are planning a Columbus Day party for Oct. 12, consisting of outdoor sports at the Sunningdale Golf Club, followed by a dinner at 6:30 p. m. A. E. Schultz, sec'y of the Toledo Board of Trade, is in charge of arrangements.

Greenville, O.—Grain and feed men and millers of this section attended a meeting here on Oct. 3, at the Second National Bank Bldg., at 7:30 p. m., to discuss sections of codes accepted by the NRA, also all unfair trade practices. The meeting was arranged by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, which extended the invitation to non-members also.

Findlay, O.—A special meeting of grain and feed men and millers, arranged by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, was held in the First National Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., this city, Oct. 4, at 7:30 p. m. "Unfair trade practices" of the grain and feed codes was discussed and a group com'te selected to assist the state ass'n in the enforcement of the codes.

Van Wert, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n arranged for a meeting that was held here on Oct. 2, at the Y. M. C. A. Bldg., where a 50c dinner was served, followed by discussion of sections of code accepted by the NRA, also discussion of all unfair trade practices. The meeting was for grain and feed men and millers, even tho not members of the ass'n.

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Continental, O.—Noble Barringer, manager of the Buckeye Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, suffered a mangled right hand recently when it was caught by an elevator bucket.

West Fairport (Painesville p. o.), O.—We are no longer elevator operators, having turned our elevator here back to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, owners.—R. E. Batley, Valley Camp Steamship Co., Cleveland, O.

Tiffin, O.—The Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co. has been sued for \$299.35 by Elmer Hogle, a farmer, who charges that the company converted to its own use wheat left there for storage. He claims he agreed to pay the usual storage charge of 6c a bu. a year, and requests that the company pay him the difference between the charges and the market price of wheat on June 28, 1933. The wheat was stored at different periods from 1921 to 1926.

Duval, O.—Our elevator burned to the ground in the afternoon of Sept. 30. [Another report states that the fire was that to have been caused by a spark from a railroad engine.] Due to a southerly wind, the office and two warehouses were unharmed. It is our intention to build a modern elevator on the spot. We are engaged in salvaging wheat at this time [Oct. 5] and hope, with the insurance adjusted, to be able very shortly to receive figures on a new building. We figure on cribbed, ironclad.—Teegardin Grain Co.

## OKLAHOMA

Hinton, Okla.—George H. Snyder has let contract for construction of an elevator replacing the house burned last June, to be of the same type and capacity as the old elevator.

Miami, Okla.—Fire originating in the hay bins of the Riley Milling Co.'s plant at 7:30 p. m., Sunday, Sept. 24, caused damage amounting to \$1,750 before the fire department got the fire under control.

Renfrow, Okla.—The Feuquay Grain Co.'s elevator here closed down on Sept. 18 for about two weeks, during which time the house will be raised, automatic scales placed in it and other repairs made.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Mansfield, Wash.—A new mill has been erected here by Dr. H. B. Greenwood, which he operates under the name of the New Method Whole Wheat Cereal Mill.

Yakima, Wash.—Miller Flour Mills, \$100,000 corporation, has been granted amendment changing name to Valley Flour Mills.—F. K. H.

Canby (Edwall p. o.), Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co.'s warehouse here burned recently, together with a quantity of wheat; loss covered by insurance.

Colfax, Wash.—Charles E. Scriber has resigned as manager of the Colfax Grain Growers, local co-operative under the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc. Tabor LaFollette has been named to succeed.—F. K. H.

Olympia, Wash.—According to a recent bulletin of the tax accounting com'te of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n to Washington members, regarding the Washington Business Tax, most of the feed business is removed from the retail classification, in which it should never have been put. Instead, therefore, of paying a tax of ½ of 1%, feed dealers will be taxed at the rate of either 2/10% or ¼%, depending upon whether they merely sell or both manufacture and sell. The tax accounting com'te of the ass'n, of which C. F. Larson is chairman, is entirely responsible for securing the rulings on the tax, and by this action the com'te has much more than paid the dues of all members of the ass'n for a long time to come. The bulletin says in part: "(a) Classify and report as wholesale all feed and feed grain sales in sack or larger lots. (b) Classify and report as retail all sales of feed and feed grain in broken sack lots, and all retail sales of miscellaneous farm supplies and livestock remedies; except that binder twine, sacks and baling wire should be classified and reported as wholesale sales. The Tax Commission has ruled that the cleaning, smutting, washing or sacking of wheat and other grains is not manufacturing; that the candling, grading and dipping of eggs is not manufacturing; that the packing, washing, sorting, and grading of fruit and produce is not manufacturing. The commission has ruled that the rolling, grinding, cracking and mixing of grains and concentrates is manufacturing."

Walla Walla, Wash.—Owsley & Co., grain dealers, incorporated; incorporators: R. B. Owsley and H. J. Owsley.

Pine City, Wash.—A feed mixer, hammer mill and barley roll were included in the equipment of Smith Bros. new feed mill.

Nez Perce, Ida.—Arthur Paulson, formerly associated with his father in the operation of a mill at Culesac, Ida., recently bot and is now operating the 50-barrel community mill here.

Pomeroy, Wash.—A grain elevator on the farm of George Lawson, near here, was struck by lightning and burned, at 7 p. m., Sept. 20, together with 12,000 bus. of wheat. Loss covered by insurance; some of the wheat was salvaged.

Culesac, Ida.—A new feed packer has been installed in P. G. Paulson's mill and other improvements made. Arthur Paulson, who has been in the business here for years with his father, has sold his interest to his father and gone to Nez Perce, Ida.

Grangeville, Ida.—About 41,713 sacks of wheat have been salvaged from the disastrous fire of Aug. 26 (reported in the Sept. 13 Journals), which destroyed an elevator and warehouse of Victor Peterson, and warehouses of the Vollmer-Clearwater Co. and the Nez Perce Roller Mills, which contained a total of approximately 240,000 bus. of wheat.

## PORTLAND LETTER.

W. H. Foster, some years ago in charge of the Bunge North American Grain Co., and recently in charge of the Seattle offices, announces his return to the Portland area.—F. K. H.

Leaders in the wheat shipping field are scheduled to make their headquarters in Portland, as indications point to a large volume of wheat to be shipped from here within the next few weeks.—F. K. H.

Steady growth of business under the N. R. A. has necessitated expansion of the Old System Milling Co., near Kendall station, and a new warehouse containing 2,700 square feet of floor space has recently been completed. A. E. Wilce is now owner of this pioneer establishment.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—The Marine By-Products Co., of Seattle, Wash., is establishing a plant in this city, in which machinery is now being installed. A full line of feeding concentrates will be carried. Victor Nelson, formerly manager of the Soya Millers, of Seattle, is manager of the local plant.

Portland, Ore.—E. T. Chichley Stevens, for a number of years connected with the Portland Flouring Mills as manager of the feed department, but for the last few years retired from active business, died at his home here following a brief illness. He was born in London, Mar. 6, 1863.—F. K. H.

An increase of 25% in the payroll of the Carnation-Albers plant here has been effected since it went on the N. R. A. program Aug. 1, according to D. J. Collins, Portland manager of Albers Bros. Milling Co. The mill for production of oatmeal has also re-opened on receipt of oats from the new Oregon crop. The oats grown in the Willamette Valley are of particularly good quality, and are especially adapted for fine quality rolled oats, which is used in large quantities by the Albers plant.—F. K. H.

The Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, thru its board of governors, has instructed Manager Leon S. Jackson to take up the matter of records of private carriers with the Public Utilities Commission, in an endeavor to have the state estimate mileage, payment to be made quarterly on that basis, as is done in Washington. As the law now stands, private carriers are required to keep track of every mile they travel and report same to the state. The feed dealer has a pretty correct idea of the average mileage traveled each day, week and month, and if allowed to estimate from his past records it would simplify matters, and the Utilities Commission would have power to check up on it.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Marty, S. D.—A new flour mill was recently opened at the Indian Mission here, with Joe Hering in charge.

Belvidere, S. D.—The Tri-State Elvtr. has been closed and F. O. Phillips, former manager, has gone to Minnesota to live.

Conde, S. D.—The business of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been taken over by J. P. Hegge, who has been the manager for several years.

Stockholm, S. D.—Stockholm Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$4,450; incorporators: O. B. Farnell, B. E. Berg, Chris Hansen, Arvid Johnson and Elmer Fritz.

## SOUTHEAST

Ripley, W. Va.—O. J. Board, an experienced miller, has opened a mill here, and is equipped to do all kinds of grinding.

Mobile, Ala.—The question of erecting a 1,000,000-bu. elevator here at the state docks, with funds borrowed from the Federal Government, is being agitated.

Concord (Wilmington p. o.), Del.—The Concord Milling Co.'s feed and flour mill burned early in the morning of Sept. 12; loss, \$5,000. Origin of fire unknown. Everett C. Cannon of Princess Anne, Md., was the owner of the mill, and Edgar W. Simmons and Horace Laws were operating it for him.

## TENNESSEE

Chapel Hill, Tenn.—Hawkins Gin & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$6,000; incorporators: T. D. Hawkins and others.

Harriman, Tenn.—The Harriman Hay & Grain Commission Co. has completed extensive repairs and improvements at its office and warehouse, including painting the plant.

## TEXAS

Conlen, Tex.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of T. O. Pugh Grain Co. several weeks ago.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Lone Star Feed Co.'s warehouse here was damaged by fire last month; loss \$17,000.

Orange, Tex.—A grist mill for grinding corn has been installed at the A. F. Wilson lumber mill. It is operated by electricity.

Galveston, Tex.—H. F. Johnson, superintendent of the Galveston Wharf Co.'s elevator, has the sympathy of the trade in the death of his wife, which occurred on Sept. 18, after a long illness.

Jacksboro, Tex.—The property of the Jacksboro Milling Co. has been purchased by the Kimball-Diamond Milling Co., of Ft. Worth. The grain storage capacity will be increased from 25,000 to 100,000 bus., it is reported.

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Hart, Tex.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elevator Co. is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed—Discontinued."

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Henry F. Zama, who has been with the grain and milling interests in Texas for the past 13 years, is moving to Hazlehurst, Miss., to manage the Hazle Trading Co. Poultry and dairy feeds and commercial fertilizer will be manufactured.

## WISCONSIN

Seymour, Wis.—A. G. Kuene has sold the Seymour Flour Mills to Milton A. Kuene.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Francis Duhne Co., incorporated, to deal in feed, flour and other products.

Milwaukee, Wis.—James I. Deans, one of the older members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, died early in October.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The C. & N. W. R. R. has let contract to the John S. Metcalf Co. for building temporary facilities for receiving and shipping grain out of the re-inforced concrete tanks of the old Rialto Elevator, so that tanks can be used for storage. In addition to the wooden track shed which will be equipped with a car puller, two sets of car shovels, two unloading pits and a 36-in. receiving conveyor, as well as a 15,000-bu. elevating leg will be installed. All house conveyors which have been equipped with 24-in. belts will be enlarged and equipped with 36-in. conveyor belts. A car loading spout and a dock spout, as well as an electric manlift will be installed. The improvement calls for nine new motors.

## The Hoch-Smith Hearing

The Hoch-Smith grain rate hearing at Chicago has continued with F. S. Keiser, of the Duluth Board of Trade, Walter Scott, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, L. E. Banta of the Indianapolis Board of Trade; J. L. Bowlus of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, and J. S. Brown of the Chicago Board of Trade, and R. T. Dorsy of the Ft. Worth Grain Exchange testifying.

Mr. Keiser said that the rail lines had obtained little export business last year because there was no export business of consequence by any route. The existing rail adjustment east of Buffalo was sufficiently low to assure that the business beyond there would not take the canal route to the seaboard, he said, his figures showing that the proposed rate of 32 cents, all-rail, from the Missouri River to New York was slightly less than the cost would be via Duluth or Chicago, using the lakes to Buffalo.

Mr. Scott asked that the rates be so made that Kansas City would be in line of transit from its producing area to at least one important outlet, on even terms with other markets and producing areas. If the Kansas City outlet was to be confined primarily to the Gulf, he asked that transit via Kansas City be applied on shipments from Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska.

Mr. Banta was opposed to the overhead method of making the rates, and held that the level proposed was lower than need be to hold the traffic to the rails. Among other things, he said that the proposed rate from the Missouri River was so low that the transportation cost via Indianapolis on wheat obtained from the Missouri River would be lower than on wheat obtained in central Illinois.

L. E. Wettling, statistician for the western roads, said salaries and wages of roads operating west of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes totaled \$563,139,825 in 1932, compared with \$1,049,787,116 in 1926. He said that the number of employees of the western roads has been reduced from 646,790 in 1926 to 373,376 in 1932.

A. W. Demuyser of the Green Bay & Western advocated that a straight mileage scale be applied thruout Western Trunk Line territory, and asked that rates to Green Bay and Kewau-naw be made three cents less than to Chicago-Milwaukee from Minneapolis, if they were to continue on a higher level from the Missouri River markets than applied to Chicago-Milwaukee.

## Grain Carriers

Churchill, Man.—The port was closed Oct. 2 with the sailing of the S. S. Brandon with a large cargo of wheat.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Industrial Traffic League will hold its annual convention at the Palmer House, Nov. 8 and 9.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 33,697 cars during the week ending Sept. 23, against 36,046 loaded in the corresponding week of 1932, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

The Pennsylvania R. R. in Supp. 46 to Ill. C. C. 34, effective Oct. 15, increases rates on grain from various stations in Illinois to Al-tamont, Collinsville, Highland, Pocahontas, St. Jacob, and Teutopolis, Ill.

The emergency freight surcharges that expired by limitation Sept. 30 yielded only \$61,625,000 in 1932 and \$73,691,000 up to last March 31, when they ceased to be pooled, instead of the \$125,000,000 annually expected.

The Export Steamship Co. bought 23 government ships for \$1,351,307 that had cost the government \$42,114,117, according to Senator Black, chairman of the senate com'te on ocean mail contracts. The same steamship company has received \$45,230,151 in subsidies. A hundred million more of the taxpayers money wasted by the politicians.

Omaha, Neb.—Complaint by the Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. to the Interstate Commerce Commission against rates on corn from Iowa points on the M. & St. L. and the Ft. D., D. M. & Southern thru Omaha was heard recently here by Commissioner Porter. John A. Kuhn, traffic manager for the Omaha Grain Exchange, alleged that shipping rates to the west coast thru Omaha are higher than those thru Minneapolis and St. Louis.

Longview, Wash.—Longview's position as a shipping point for Northwest grain was improved when the Union Pacific and Spokane, Portland & Seattle railways put into effect new rates from points below Messner in Oregon and Sage in Washington 2c a hundred over Portland and Vancouver rates, a reduction in rates which were from 3 to 5c higher. Railroads were permitted to grant the new rate because of competition of water transport companies which had begun to move wheat here from Eastern Washington and Oregon points at lower rates than charged by the railways.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—The Board of Trade, the Illinois and Indiana state utilities commissions and the Acme Steel Co. on Oct. 5 started suit in the U. S. District Court to restrain the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing and the railroad companies from putting into effect the order of the Commission raising switching charges in the Chicago district. A hearing has been set for Oct. 13. On one, two or three line hauls the rate would be raised to 3, 3½ and 4c per 100 lbs. respectively. The cost study by the Commission is alleged to have been inadequate. The heavy increase would drive more traffic from the rails to the trucks.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25405, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. M. P. By division 2. Rates charged, grain and grain products points in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, and Nebraska, transited at Coffeyville, Kan., thence forwarded to points in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, inap-plicable.

Found that applicable rates were the through rates and that no out-of-line charges were applicable. Reparation awarded.

No. 25525, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. Dardanelle & Russellville. By division 3. Dis-mitted. Proportional rates, corn, oats, and coarse grains, or the products thereof, from Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and Sioux City, Ia., to Coffeyville, Kan., there transited and reforwarded to points in Arkansas, not unreasonable.

No. 25354, Barteldes Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner W. A. Disque. Rates charged by western carriers, sweetclover seed, points in Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, the Dakotas and Minnesota to destinations in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and the territory east of Chicago and Peoria, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., some of which shipments were cleaned, sacked, and/or stored in transit, proposed to be found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation proposed.



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BOILER  
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a

# RANDOLPH

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CAPACITY, EFFICIENCY  
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O. W. RANDOLPH CO.

Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



## Supply Trade

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Louis Buege, pioneer elevator builder in the Northwest territory, died Sept. 5.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Ray Buckley, one of the founders of Buckley Bros., has formed a connection with Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. to represent it in this territory.

**Peoria, Ill.**—The Hart Grain Weigher Co., which recently purchased the Garden City Feed Co., Pella, Ia., is moving all the machinery, equipment and supplies to its plant here.

**Schenectady, N. Y.**—Orders received by the General Electric Co. for the third quarter of 1933 amounted to \$43,733,499, compared with \$35,539,858 for the second quarter of this year and with \$25,665,402 for the third quarter of 1932, an increase over last year of 70%, Pres. Swope announced.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Grain elevator builders held a well attended meeting of representative designers and contractors here recently. After organizing a national ass'n a committee was appointed to draw up a code of fair practices in keeping with the demands of the NIRA and report at a later meeting. H. G. Onstad of Jas. Stewart Corp'n, Frank Butt of John S. Metcalf Co., and Jos. Willson of Burrell Engineering Construction Co., were appointed on the committee.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Six Minneapolis engineers with wide experience have become associated for cooperative work on specific engineering jobs, and on economic and financial problems, for better service to clients, while at the same time maintaining their professional independence. These six engineers who have formed this engineering clinic, to be known as the Associated Consulting Engineers, are: M. Dwight Bell, R. H. Bennett, E. P. Burch, H. E. McWethy, A. F. Meyer and W. H. Wheeler.

**Schenectady, N. Y.**—A new oil-immersed, combination switch, designated as CR7008, has been announced by the General Electric Co. for use in hazardous gas locations. The switch is available in three sizes for motors up to 50 hp. at 440 v. It is suitable for use in places where it might be exposed to corrosive and explosive gases. Inasmuch as it is waterproof, it may be located outdoors if necessary. The manufacturers will send detailed information relative to this switch to Journal readers who write requesting it.

**Chicago, Ill.**—A monopoly of labor in the building trades is feared, owing to the high union initiation fees. Some of the fees are as follows: Carpenters, initiation fee, \$165, with dues at \$3 a month; plasterers, fee of \$125; glaziers, \$1,500 fee, with \$100 annual dues, payable quarterly, and in addition \$10 a week assessment for unemployed; bricklayers, \$100 fee; sheet metal workers, \$137.50 fee, with dues based on hours of pay received; roofers, \$100 fee and \$2.50 a month dues. Competent mechanics who have been out of work and are without resources cannot pay these fees.

**Washington, D. C.**—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the Cook Paint & Varnish Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and Cincinnati, O., to discontinue the practice of commercial bribery, the transactions recorded having disclosed the secret payments of thousands of dollars in cash to foremen finishers of certain furniture factories using the Cook Company products. Mark L. Jones, the Cook company general salesman, was indicted in Henry county, Virginia, in July, 1931, and paid a fine of \$500 for unlawfully promising and giving "money and other gratuity of the value, respectively of \$65, \$389, \$420, \$389, \$420, \$420, \$420 and \$455" to A. F. Lambeth, Jr., a foreman employed by the W. M. Bassett Furniture Corporation, Martinsville, Va., "without the knowledge and consent of the said W. M. Bassett Furniture Corporation, with intent to influence the action of said A. F. Lambeth, Jr., to the prejudice of the business of said W. M. Bassett Furniture Corporation."

## Farmer Wonders Why?

The government is destroying cotton, wheat, pigs and other farm products. The farmer, out on his farm, wonders why, if this is necessary, he has heard nothing about destroying automobiles or furniture or clothing or any other factory product where supply is abundant and the employment of labor desirable. But if the farmer is confused he enjoys no unique distinction in that respect!—*The Corn Belt Dailies*.

**Belgium** has enacted a tax of 100 francs per metric ton on imported wheat, to be effective from Aug. 17, 1933, to be used for the purpose of valorizing domestic wheat on the basis of an average annual importation of 1,200,000 tons and an approximate annual domestic production of 400,000 tons, which should result in a valorization of 300 francs per ton. The importation of wheat continues free of import duty as such. It is understood that the milling quota of 20 per cent of domestic wheat is still in effect.

## Tramp Material Hazard Removed

When Rosa Segis Johanna, Oklahma's \$3,000 Holstein cow, began to languish, veterinaries correctly diagnosed the trouble as a nail in the forward stomach. They gave the animal extra care, but in spite of their best efforts the nail pierced the stomach wall and prodded against the heart. Five times the valuable animal fainted before the veterinaries decided to operate, placed her in a sling, administered a local anesthetic, and removed the nail, along with a miscellaneous accumulation of other foreign material that the animal had picked up in her feed but had managed to keep confined to the stomach.

Since the operator of a feed grinder is legally responsible for metal in the feed he grinds, should it cause damage to a farmer's livestock, the need for protecting a grinding unit from the tramp materials hazard is manifest. Quite aside from such liability the feed grinder operator will find a personal interest in protecting himself from the fires and accidents which have been caused by tramp iron passing into a grinder with the grain.

In a recent report C. W. Gustafson, chief engineer for the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, called attention to:

A serious crack-up of an attrition mill in the plant of Duncan & Kidder at Claremont, Minn., where a piece of hard steel, about the diameter of a lead pencil and about four inches long, passed with the grain stream into the grinding plates. The mill had to be replaced.

A serious explosion in the plant of the Kent Farmers Elevator at Kent, Minn., originating in an attrition mill that was grinding smutty oats. Two men were burned, one seriously, and the explosion blew out two walls of the frame building, blew the roof off the main building, and loosened the roof on the attached driveway.

These were serious accidents. Many others could be mentioned to make an interminable list of feed grinder operators who would not appreciate the advantages and benefits favoring removal of tramp material before it entered the grinder, without first learning a tragic lesson thru costly fire or painful accident.

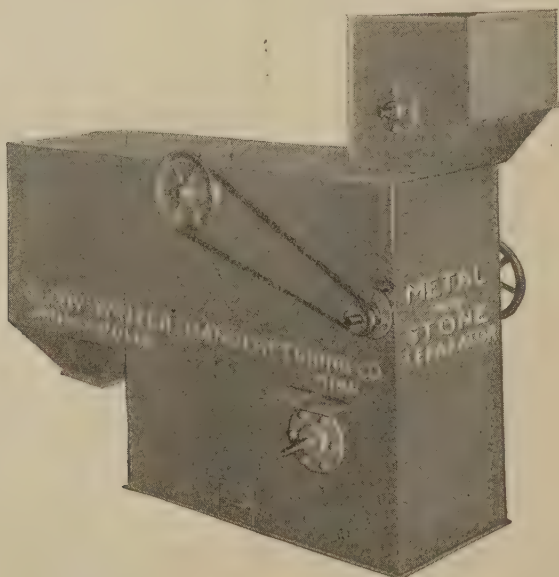
Other, closer-to-home features, favor equipping grinding machinery with protection from foreign materials. Insurance authorities record a saving in repair parts, plates, hammers, screens, etc., as high as 33% when machines are protected from tramp metals, and a saving in power thru keeping plates, or hammers sharp, of as high as 15%. A grinding plant operator has to pay for excessive repairs and excessive power when he fails to remove hard foreign material from grain going to his mill. If he fails to install protection he pays for such protection and often at greatly increased cost. The cost is concealed in power and repair and replacements bills.

This explains the need for the new metal and stone separator developed by the Clow-Winter Manufacturing Co. While magnetic separators have done much to remove the fire hazards attached to the tramp iron problem, this machine goes a step farther by removing stones, rocks, glass, non-magnetic metals, and other foreign material that cause sparks, excessive wear on plates, hammers and screens, and excessive power costs.

This was a consideration behind development of the Clow-Winter separator. It uses a newly developed percussion principle, plus a controlled air blast, to separate the tramp material from the grain.

The separator can be effectively installed ahead of any type of grinding machine, be it attrition mill, hammer mill, or rolls, and works readily in conjunction with other machinery where elimination of foreign material is desirable.

We fear the next crop of locusts that should be hitting us in mid-November. Unless great destructive measures are taken against the plague we fear that our crop will suffer considerably.—*Times of Argentina*.



The Latest Improved Metal and Stone Separator.



# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Brokers**—Where customer gave to brokers' customers' man general power of attorney in respect to accounts, brokers were not liable for attorney's failure to communicate to them client's orders to close out accounts.—*Rosen v. Harde*. Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division. 265 N. Y. Supp. 154.

**Warehousemen**—In owner's action for conversion of grain stored with warehouseman, whether owner had, with his assent, received credit for proceeds of grain sold on actual indebtedness to third party held for jury.—*Coan v. Plaza Equity Elevator Co.* Supreme Court of North Dakota. 249 N. W. 104.

**Abandonment of Crop by Tenant**—Where tenant abandons crops, landlord may gather and market crop and apply proceeds to tenant's indebtedness. Lien of landlord for expenditures in harvesting and marketing crop after tenant abandoned same held superior to mortgage lien or storage lien.—*A. Holmes v. Aubrey Klein*.

**Landlord's Lien**—Attachment sued out to enforce rent lien does not create lien unless crops attached were grown on rented premises during term of lease. Landlord suing out attachment to enforce rent lien must establish that crops were grown on rented premises during term of lease (Code 1923, § 8799 et seq.).—*Federal Land Bank of New Orleans v. Strickland*. Supreme Court of Alabama. 148 South. 799.

**Drawer of Check Not Liable for Failure of His Bank**—Where payee sent check to drawee for payment, that drawee promptly charged check to drawer's account established relationship of creditor and debtor between payee and drawee; hence drawer was not liable on drawee's failure before payment of its draft.—*Commonwealth Building & Loan Ass'n v. McHugh*. Supreme Court of Arkansas. 61 S. W. (2d) 439.

**Warehousemen**—"Packer" buying livestock exclusively for own slaughter was not a "dealer" within statute authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to require "dealers" to give bond (Pack-

ers and Stockyards Act §§ 201, 301 (d), 7 USCA §§ 191, 201 (d). The government had brought suit to compel Roberts & Oake, Chicago packers, to give a bond, but the court ruled against the government.—*United States v. Roberts & Oake*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 65 Fed. (2d) 630.

**Warehousemen**—Judgment foreclosing lien in favor of elevator for charges for storage of wheat held not to comply with statute. Mortgagee held necessary party to cross-bill to foreclose chattel mortgage, precluding judgment by default without service of process upon him. Lien of warehouseman for storage charges held not superior to pre-existing chattel mortgage on wheat (Rev. St. 1925, arts. 5604, 5641).—*A. Holmes v. Aubrey Klein*. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 59 S. W. (2d) 171.

**Thresher's Lien**—Thresherman lost right to lien by failure to file lien within 60 days from rendition of services. Where thresherman's lien is not filed within statutory period, thresherman and assigns are merely unsecured creditors. Elevator company paying money for grain over to thresherman within 60 days following services held liable to mortgagee in action for conversion where lien was not filed (Rev. Codes 1921, §§ 8366, 8367, as amended by Laws 1929, §§ 1, 2).—*Great Falls Farm Machinery Co. v. Rocky Mountain Elevator Co.* Supreme Court of Montana. 22 Pac. (2d) 303.

**Validity of Grain Futures Act**—Grain Futures Act held not unconstitutional as not providing notice of hearing or opportunity to be heard. Act held not unconstitutional as not providing for testing validity of orders, regulations, or requirements of act, except at risk of harsh and confiscatory penalties. That Act and regulations thereunder permitted inspection of Board of Trade member's books without first giving opportunity to be heard held not to violate due process clause (Grain Futures Act [7 USCA §§ 1-17]; Const. Amend. 5).—*Bartlett Frazier Co. v. Hyde*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 65 Fed. (2d) 350.

## Payment of Draft Not Waiver of Rights

Fraser-Smith Co., Minneapolis, Minn., plaintiff, v. Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Ia., defendant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of S. P. Mason, F. A. Derby, Jno. S. Green, Geo. E. Booth and Mark Steele. No new evidence seems to have been introduced in the appeal, the appeal being made mainly on two counts, the interpretation of the second paragraph of Rule 7, in the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n's rules, reading as follows:

Rule 7—Second Paragraph.—If the seller fails to notify the buyer of his inability to complete his contract, as above provided, the liability of the seller shall continue, until the buyer, by the exercise of due diligence, can determine whether the seller has defaulted, when the buyer shall immediately (a) agree with the seller upon an extension of the contract to cover the deficit (b) cancel the contract outright, or (c) buy in the deficit for the seller's account. Second point is payment of the draft.

We believe this dispute involves one of the most important features of our trade rules and practices, the validity and responsibility connected with sales to arrive which for some reason are not completed within the terms of the contract.

The evidence shows that the plaintiff, Fraser-Smith Co., as seller, failed to complete a five day sale to arrive within the specifications of the contract covering the two cars of corn. The car numbers to apply on contract were furnished the Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. as buyer, which would lead it to believe that the cars were shipped within the contract period, but when the Bs/L were examined by the Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., it was found that the corn was shipped after the five day shipping time had expired.

Rule 7 reads in part: "The liability of the seller shall continue, etc." We believe this specifically continues the seller's liability until the buyer can determine whether the contract shall be extended, cancelled or bought in, and we believe the buyer's responsibility is simply to exercise due diligence to protect his rights.

In reference to the second point brought up in the appeal; that is, as to the buyer waiving his rights by acceptance and payment of the drafts, we consider this an important point. Under certain conditions, the payment of drafts and acceptance of the Bs/L would constitute the waiver of rights, if such acceptance and payment and occasioned direct loss to the seller, but in the case before us, while the drafts were paid, the Bs/L were not examined according to the testimony, until the following day when exception was taken and the testimony indicates that the buyer took immediate action as soon as the Bs/L were in his possession. Under these circumstances, we do not consider that the buyer waived his rights.

We hold, therefore, that the obligation of Rule 7 is primarily upon the seller, that the buyer did not waive his rights and that the majority decision of the Arbitration Com'te be sustained in full, the cost of the appeal to be assessed to the plaintiff.

## Elevator Construction Looking Up in Argentina

At Rosario, one of the leading river ports of Argentina, Louis Dreyfus & Co. have completely reconstructed their new elevator at the north end of the port. The new annex has 27 bins with 20,000 tons capacity, and the sheds in connection have room for 42,000 tons in bags.

At the south end of the port the La Plata Cereal Co. is finishing an annex to store 5,000 tons, with two belts electrically driven to load either bulk or sacked grain into boats at the rate of 250 tons per hour.

At the same port at the point known as Camino del Pasto 12 bins with 12,000 tons capacity have been erected by Luis de Ridder & Co., served by 5 electrically driven belts.

Bunge & Born have added 14 bins of 12,000 tons capacity to their 24-bin, 23,150-ton capacity house at the north end of the port; but the Parana River undermined the bank so the conveyor galleries fell into the water and shipping has been stopped temporarily, the firm continuing shipments by taking over the Galpon Colorado elevator a little down the river.

The offer of the American Farm Bureau Federation to help the American Steamship Ass'n in its drive for more liberal appropriations from Congress if given \$100,000 shows very clearly what this band of professional farm relievers is interested in.

## HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

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USED EVERYWHERE

NONE BETTER

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Henry Ford Elevator, Dearborn, Mich.  
Equipped with HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER  
for Soy Beans

### HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1211 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hess Drier Co. of Canada Ltd. 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.





# Field Seeds

**Worthington, Minn.**—L. A. Clough has succeeded E. J. Simon as manager of the Worthington Seed Co.

**Mt. Vernon, Ind.**—The Posey Seed Co., of which Edward Winternheimer is proprietor, has removed to new quarters.

**Salt Lake City, Utah.**—The Westland Seed Co. has been organized by Maurice Keating to deal in alfalfa and red clover seed.

**Windom, Minn.**—The Thompson-Lands Co. is building an addition 20x30 ft. two stories high, metal sheathed, to its seed warehouse.

**Wilmington, O.**—E. E. Hale, seed dealer, was cut and bruised and received internal injuries when a truck on which he was riding overturned.

**Colgate, Okla.**—A brick veneer building will be erected for their seed and feed business by File Bros. to replace the frame building that collapsed.

**Boise, Idaho.**—Northrup, King & Co. and the Union Seed Co. have set up temporary headquarters after the burning of the building in which they and other concerns had been quartered.

**Regina, Sask.**—Ernest Rhoades, general manager of the World's Grain Show, is endeavoring to dispose of 7 tons of seed wheat and other grains left over, including 1,000 bus. of marquis and reward wheat.

**Portland, Ore.**—The Routledge Seed Co. has as a permanent fixture in its spacious display window a cleverly designed blue eagle, which has electrically lighted sparks flying from its left claw as warning to violators of the plan, while the wheel of industry revolves in the other.—F. K. H.

**Detroit, Mich.**—Julian P. Bowen, vice pres. and treas. of the Ferry-Morse Seed Co., died unexpectedly of heart failure Sept. 27. He was born in Detroit in 1887, and in his vacations while attending the University of Michigan he learned the seed business with D. M. Ferry & Co. He had been a member of the executive com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n and of the Ass'n's code com'te. He was a director of the Standard Accident Insurance Co. During the world war he served in the field artillery. He is survived by two sons, Lem and Julian and one daughter, Louise, and widow, who was Miss Louise Chapman.

**At the Texas Exp. Sta. at Spur in Dickens County,** thirty-four varieties of grain sorghum were planted on May 1 and on June 1. From the early planting, 62 bus. of grain per acre were harvested from Club kafir, which was the highest yielder. Next in order of yield was Milo T. S. No. 670, a strain that has been improved by the Station. Yields from the duplicate plantings made on June 1 were much smaller than those from the May

1 planting, with Club kafir still leading, yielding 28 bus. of grain per acre, and were closely followed by Yellow kafir, Grohoma, and Wheatland milo. Over a period of years Dwarf Yellow milo has not only maintained the highest yield of grain but has been the most consistent yielder.

## Ped. 38 Barley Wins Statewide Favor

Five season's records in comparative yield trials confirm the supremacy of Ped. 38 Barley. This new variety developed by B. D. Leith (Agronomy) which was first made available to Wisconsin farmers three years ago, is already the most popular barley grown in the state, and promises in the near future largely to replace other varieties. The average yield per acre in the Madison trials during 1928 to 1932 (the last three years have been abnormally dry and have tended to reduce yields) has been 47.7 bushels for Ped. 38 in contrast to 43.1 bushels for Ped. 37, 38.9 bushels for Ped. Oderbrucker, 44.5 bushels for Glabron, and 39.6 bushels for Velvet. The last two were developed at the Minnesota Station.

At the Marshfield Branch Station during the past three years Ped. 38 has averaged 47.1 bushels per acre compared with 35.3 bushels for Ped. Oderbrucker. At the Ashland Branch Station Ped. 38 also proved superior, the yields averaging 32.2 bushels in contrast with 24.7 bushels for Ped. Oderbrucker.

Because of its smooth awn Ped. 38 is much easier to handle than the common varieties; and it is resistant to stripe disease. Wisconsin farmers appreciate the new barley, as indicated by the increase in the state acreage of barley from an average of 544,000 acres annually during the period 1924 to 1928 to 789,000 acres in 1932.

Particularly gratifying was the record made by the new barley during the hot dry summers of 1931 and 1932. Ripening as it does about one week later than Oderbrucker it would be natural to expect that it would be more seriously affected by the unfavorable conditions at the time the kernels were filling. Reports from nearly every county in the state, however, are virtually unanimous in recording superior yields for Ped. 38. In general the new variety yields five to twelve bushels an acre more than the varieties now being grown.

Ped. Oderbrucker has always been a favorite with the malting industry. Repeated tests of Ped. 38 on a commercial scale by large Milwaukee malting concerns have shown the new variety to be distinctly desirable, in fact virtually equal to Oderbrucker in both yield and quality of product, and decidedly better than any of the other varieties now available on the market.

## Sweet Clover in Illinois

The rapid increase in the acreage of sweet clover in Illinois is due to its popularity as a pasture crop and as a soil builder. Its use for seed production and as a hay crop are of minor importance. Less than 2 per cent of the sweet-clover acreage sown is finally harvested for seed, yet the average seed production in Illinois, 48,250 bushels, is 5.2 per cent of the seed produced in this country. While the average acre-yield of sweet-clover seed in Illinois—3.45 bushels (207 pounds)—is not quite so high as the yield in the states to the northwest and west of Illinois, yet the higher price per bushel makes the gross acre-value the highest of that of any important sweet-clover state.

The harvesting of sweet-clover seed in Illinois has not been practiced extensively, owing partly to the fact that the region to the northwest, including North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska, seems to be better adapted for seed production. With cheaper seed prices the harvesting of sweet-clover seed from cheaper land became more prevalent. It is now a question whether the northern regions with their short seasons can produce seed of the medium and late strains. Because of decreased land values in Illinois, the relatively high gross acre-value of sweet-clover seed in the state, the demand for seed of the later strains, and the desire to secure seed of pure strains free from certain weed seeds, seed production on some of the cheaper lands of Illinois may be advisable.

Because of the uneven ripening and shattering of seed and the large size of the plants, no thoroughly satisfactory method has been worked out for harvesting sweet-clover seed. The time of harvesting will depend on the method used. In general, harvesting should start before serious shattering begins, even tho some green seeds and flowers may still be present. If methods which involve considerable handling of the seed are used, the crop must be cut when

## Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September compared with September, 1932, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts	1932	1933	1932
Chicago	82,000	91,000	.....	.....
Duluth	471,517	1,586,031	57,619	786,130
Ft. William	13,202	38,354	.....	218,255
Minneapolis	1,119,620	1,254,730	112,900	323,780
Montreal	46,006	.....	.....	.....
Superior	152,952	319,543	.....	106,110
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts	1932	1933	1932
Hutchinson	9,100	19,500	.....	.....
Los Angeles	5,500	27,500	.....	.....
Wichita	2,600	1,300	1,300	.....
	SORGHUMS			
	Receipts	1932	1933	1932
Ft. Worth	19,600	93,800	4,200	54,200
	CLOVER			
	Receipts	1932	1933	1932
Chicago, lbs.	327,000	914,000	30,000	394,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	544,140	373,265	77,975	67,795
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts	1932	1933	1932
Chicago, lbs.	3,664,000	10,642,000	1,616,000	4,395,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,400,190	401,020	142,390	112,775

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

**CONCORDIA, KANS.**  
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.  
**CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.**  
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.  
**KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
**MEMPHIS, TENN.**  
Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.  
**PAULDING, O.**  
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.  
**ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

### OLDEST AND BEST COMMERCIAL SEED LABORATORY

Purity and Germination Tests  
Field, Vegetable and Flower Seeds  
Greatly Reduced Rates.  
2113 2nd National Bank Bldg., Toledo, Ohio  
Quick      Accurate      Impartial

### CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

### GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds  
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

### ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri



somewhat immature and the operations carried on while the plants are damp with dew or rain.

The crop may be cut with a grain binder or corn harvester, then shocked and threshed like small grain, tho there is great loss thru shattering by this method. Adjustment of concaves, riddles, and the speed of the fan are necessary to hull any large percentage of the seed. If a binder is used, shattering losses can be partially overcome by attaching a box beneath the platform of the binder at the junction of the platform and the elevator and another below the outer extremity of the binder deck, thus saving 15 to 20 per cent of the seed. After the seed is threshed, it may be cleaned further by the use of a clover huller, a scarifier, and a fanning mill.

The above method of harvesting is wasteful and expensive, but has the advantage of using equipment which is common in grain harvesting. The clover huller is not well adapted to the threshing of sweet clover, principally because of the difficulty of feeding the large plants thru the machine.

A sweet-clover seed harvester designed to beat off the seed in the field has been used to some extent in this state. It is a homemade machine built from an old grain binder and has a screened-in platform and a heavy reel driven directly from the bull wheel. As the machine is drawn thru the field, the seeds are beaten off on the screened platform. Some green seeds, stems, and leaves, as well as insects, accompany the ripe seed. This material is removed from the platform, dried, and then threshed. This harvester has the advantages of being cheap, easy to construct, and inexpensive to operate. All the sweet-clover straw remains in the field to be plowed under for manure. Some believe that harvesting with this machine tends to increase the uniformity in a strain of sweet clover.

The disadvantages of such a machine as described above are that (1) much of the seed is shattered on the ground when hit by the reel, tho probably not so much as is lost when harvested with a grain binder; (2) the material harvested contains a high percentage of moisture because of green seeds and foreign material and will heat rapidly if not cured properly; (3) the seed is not easily removed from the platform because of the construction of the machine; and (4) it is still necessary to hull and clean the seed after it is gathered by this method.

More recently the combine-harvester has come to be used for harvesting sweet-clover seed, and from the few observation made of this method it appears to be successful, causing only a small amount of shattering. Because of the high cost of combine-harvesters, however, only a few farms have them at present.

The seed as it comes from the combine is fairly clean but only partially hulled. This method of harvesting like the others, requires another machine to complete the hulling process. A combine can be used effectively in harvesting seed from large plants while they are still tough from rain, but this seed must be dried carefully because of excess moisture. Much labor and care are necessary in drying all combine-harvested seed in order to avoid heating.—Bull. 394, Ill. Exp. Sta.

## Ghirka Wheat

By D. A. COLEMAN

An interesting sample of wheat has recently been milled and baked at the milling and baking laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The wheat in question was submitted by Supervisor Nelson of the Omaha office. Mr. Nelson states: "...that the wheat is unquestionably of the class hard red spring, but in some years has frequently been the cause of much complaint on grading between Kansas City and Omaha by claims being made by one or the other of the markets that the wheat has a winter wheat appearance and upon casual examination might be readily classified as hard red winter wheat."

Altho the wheat is commonly known as Ghirka wheat, historically it appears that the wheat was first introduced into northwest Nebraska some 19 years ago, and at that time was known as "Canadian Crop."

The sample in question contained 15.2 per cent protein and had a hard winter wheat appearance. The sample milled as if it was a soft wheat with the exception that it appeared to have a bran characteristic of hard wheats. The bran and low-grade flours were very difficult to clean up, and as a result the milling yield, cleaned and scoured basis, was approximately a per cent under what would be expected from hard wheats of similar test weight. The flour had the feel of soft wheat flour, being noticeably deficient in the gritty characteristics usually associated with spring or hard winter wheat flours.

The flour milled from the sample of wheat in question had a protein content of 13.7 per cent. On baking this sample, the resultant loaves were approximately 15 per cent less in size than is usually associated with hard red spring or hard red winter wheats producing flour with an average protein content of 11 per cent. When it is considered that the Ghirka wheat flour had an advantage of approximately 3 per cent protein and still produced a loaf of bread 15 per cent less in size than normal country run wheat, there is broad evidence that its baking characteristics are noticeably deficient.

The quality of the gluten was similarly questionable inasmuch as the grain and texture scores were only 50 when compared with the value of 100 which value is commonly associated with the average run of country run wheats. It was also evident from the color of the crust of the loaf of bread that the wheat was deficient diastatically.

To summarize, the wheat in question was of very poor quality, had none of the characteristics of a spring wheat, and approximated the poor milling and baking characteristics of the lower quality hard winter wheats. Its milling and baking quality could not be considered acceptable.

Inspectors not familiar with this type of wheat may request samples from their local supervisors.

The 1933 soy bean crop in Manchuria is considerably larger than that of 1932, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter at Shanghai. The South Manchuria Railway places the 1933 crop at 5,683,000 short tons, an advance of 21 per cent over the Railway's 1932 estimate, on an acreage 3 per cent larger than last year.

## Year Old Soybeans for Seed

All things considered, year-old soy bean seed, if properly matured and stored and free from insect injury, may give satisfactory germination, according to Dr. G. H. Cutler, of the agronomy department of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, who cites tests he conducted for four years from 1927 to 1930 to bear out his conclusions.

Dr. Cutler's statement was issued as a result of innumerable requests he has received from farmers over the state concerning the use of year-old soybean seed. Altho declaring that the carry-over seed may be used satisfactorily, he pointed out that the soil must be handled in such a way as to insure favorable germination conditions. In addition, the year-old seed should be tested for germinating before seeding time, and the rate at which it is to be seeded should be governed accordingly.

In conducting his tests of the germinability of soybean seed that is a year or more old, Dr. Cutler germinated in duplicate forty samples of seed of the Manchu variety both during the season harvested as well as at a later period with interesting results.

Seed grown in 1927 showed a germination percentage of 92.70 the year harvested, and 75.72 per cent 24 months later, a loss in percentage germination of 16.98. The 1928 seed tested 88.81 per cent the year harvested and 77.72 per cent 14 months later, a loss of 11.09. Seed grown in 1929 tested 88.35 per cent that year, and 82.80 per cent 23 months later, a loss of 5.55. The 1930 seed, which included some "hard" seeds, tested 72.50 that year and 68.35 per cent 26 months later, a loss of 4.15.

Dr. Cutler points out that while it is true that only the tests of the 1928 seed have a direct bearing to the specific question under consideration, the data for the other three years, which apply to seed kept for a longer period of time, serve to lend substantial support to the findings from the 1928 seed. The tests show that soybean seed loses its germinability by keeping it over from year to year, although the losses are variable among the different lots of seed represented during different years, due largely no doubt to the seed itself. The seed tested was all harvested when ripe and stored immediately in a dry place where moderate temperatures prevailed.

Dr. Cutler points out that in attempting to apply these data it should be kept in mind that the germination tests were conducted in a laboratory according to the usual methods, and that they are not field tests.

## Commercial Seed Laboratory Celebrates Crystal Anniversary

The Commercial Seed Laboratory with headquarters in Todelo, O., takes considerable pride in the fact that it is starting its fifteenth year of service to the seed dealers and elevator operators of the middle west. It offers no change in the policy which has been successful for fifteen years, but it does offer this year a very considerable reduction in prices. Its prices are now low enough so that even the dealer with a very few samples to test will find Commercial Seed Laboratory tests a cheap form of insurance.

Its reputation is such that its certificates are accepted without question by seed dealers and state laboratories throughout the United States and Canada. Its laboratory is fully equipped for all forms of seed testing and its personnel is an experienced one. Mr. Waldron, the director, has had twenty years of experience. More than half of this was gained with his present laboratory where he has had full opportunity to acquaint himself with the many problems that beset the seed industry in its effort to furnish seed of known quality.

A processing tax on corn of approximately 23 cents per bushel will soon be placed by the A.A.A., the Millers National Federation is informed.

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# Feedstuffs

Total horses and mules received at public stock yards first 8 months of 1933, 221,142; first 8 months of 1932, 171,557, gain 49,555, or approximately 29%.

The proposed tax on burlap bags is protested by the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n as unjust to the farmers who will be forced to pay the tax, levied for the purpose of aiding the cotton growers.

New members of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n are Ellensburg Milling Co., Ellensburg; Marriott & Smith, Seattle; Ore-Wash. Egg & Poultry Ass'n, Walla Walla, and Walla Walla Mill Co., Walla Walla, Wash.

Portland, Ore.—At a meeting of the board of governors of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n Sept. 29 it was decided to levy an entrance fee on applicants for membership, beginning Oct. 1 and increasing each month by \$2.50 until the national feed code is approved.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Meetings are to be held on the second Saturday of every month by the Niagara frontier section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, the first to be held Oct. 14 at the Touraine Hotel. The chairman of the section is N. L. Gregory, chemist of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Port Colborne, Ont.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—About 70 retail feed dealers from Dutchess and Ulster Counties met at the Nelson House Sept. 27 to hear from W. A. Stannard of Albany, sec'y of the Eastern Federation, an explanation of the feed code. A local organization was formed temporarily with Geo. W. Kuchler, Jr., Lagrangeville, chairman, and Wm. Kay, Jr., Poughkeepsie, sec'y-treas. Samuel Deuel of Pine Plains had charge of the meeting.

Washington, D. C.—Feed markets remained dull with improved late pastures and relatively low prices of livestock and dairy products limiting demand for practically all feeds, according to the feed market review of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pastures and meadows in the north central States benefited by showers and continued good in east central districts. Ranges in the Great Plains were also doing well except locally in southern sections and in the Dakotas. Ranges in the Great Western grazing sections were satisfactory. Moisture was needed in the southwest, in south Pacific areas and in most of the Great Basin.

## When It Pays to Grind Wheat and Barley

Tests by the Texas Experiment Station show that pigs will gain as fast on whole wheat as on ground wheat when the wheat is fed free choice in self-feeders. Twenty pounds of wheat were saved per 100 pounds of gain produced, and 334 pounds of ground wheat was required to produce 100 pounds of gain; therefore, only 6 pounds of wheat was saved per 100 pounds of wheat ground. Accordingly, if the cost of grinding and handling exceeds the value of 6 pounds of wheat per 100 pounds of wheat ground, it would not pay to grind the wheat for fattening pigs when the wheat and protein supplement are fed in self-feeders, free choice.

Five hundred and ninety pounds of skim milk and 275 pounds of whole wheat produced 100 pounds of gain with 70-pound feeder pigs. These pigs were marketed at 6 months of age, weighing 200 pounds. The whole wheat was fed in a self-feeder, and the skim milk was fed once per day in a trough at the rate of 1 gallon per pig. This is a hundred per cent farmer ration for hogs, since nothing is purchased off the farm, and the wheat required no processing before feeding. No. 1 hard wheat was used in these tests.

Pigs that were fed ground barley gained 12 per cent faster than did similar pigs fed whole barley. An average of 13 pounds of barley was saved by grinding 100 pounds; therefore, where the cost of grinding does not exceed the price of 13 pounds of barley it would be more profitable to grind before feeding. The ground-barley-fed pigs gained 97 per cent as fast as the ground-wheat-fed pigs, while the whole-barley-fed pigs gained only 83 per cent as fast as did the whole-wheat-fed pigs, which is due partly to the fact that whole barley is not so palatable as is whole wheat. Pigs used in these tests averaged 67 pounds, initial weight, and were carried to a final weight of 206 to 226 pounds.

The wheat acreage reduction campaign by the A.A.A. shows almost complete acceptance of the bonus. Kansas, a leading wheat growing state, by Sept. 28 had a 96 per cent sign-up. To Oct. 2 United States wheat farmers have agreed to reduce their plantings by 15 per cent on 36,960,000 acres of wheat land. But farmers who have not been growing wheat will sow a large acreage in hope of getting a bonus next year.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for December delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Aug. 19.....	18.10	20.25	16.20	18.75
Aug. 26.....	17.60	19.25	15.50	17.90
Sept. 1.....	16.60	18.75	14.50	17.50
Sept. 9.....	15.25	17.00	13.00	15.65
Sept. 16.....	16.75	18.70	14.75	17.50
Sept. 23.....	16.30	18.50	13.90	17.15
Sept. 30.....	14.90	17.50	13.00	16.40
Oct. 7.....	14.65	17.25	12.70	16.00

## Feed for Dairy Cows

One of the most important considerations in preparing a grain ration is to see that it contains sufficient protein from a number of sources so that every cow will be amply nourished. It is impracticable, however, to furnish a perfectly balanced ration for each dairy cow in the herd because the requirements of the cows differ with their production. It is better to have some cows get more protein than they need than to attempt to supply a perfectly balanced ration for every cow.

The quantity of protein that must be supplied in the grain depends upon the quantity of protein in the roughage. The approximate percentages of protein in the grain rations to be fed with different roughages are shown in table herewith. There are hundreds of combinations that may be used; the mixtures shown in the table are made up of certain standard feeds. Other feeds may be substituted wholly or in part for the feeds specified.

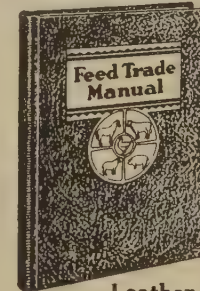
### GRAIN MIXTURES HAVING DIFFERENT PROTEIN CONTENTS TO BE FED WITH DIFFERENT ROUGHAGES.

Roughage	Approximate protein content desired in grain mixture, Per cent	Grain mixture			
		Ground corn	Ground oats	Wheat bran	Cottonseed meal
1.....	12	400	200	200	
2.....	16	300	200	200	100
3.....	20	200	200	200	200
4.....	24	100	200	200	300

1. Legume hay alone.
2. Legume hay and silage or mixed hay (one-half grass and one-half legume) alone.
3. Mixed hay (half grass and half legume) and silage.
4. Grass hay and silage or either alone.

Part or all of the corn in the mixture in the table may be replaced by barley, wheat, kafir, spelt, or hominy feed. Part of the oats may be replaced by barley, wheat, kafir, spelt, hominy feed, or corn. Two parts of gluten feed or dried brewers' grains may replace one part of oats and one part of cottonseed meal. Linseed meal, peanut meal, or soybean meal

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Indispensable to the man who mixes and grinds feed.

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may be substituted for part or all of the cotton-seed meal.

**Mineral Content.**—The minerals most likely to be deficient in the ration are common salt, calcium (lime), and phosphorus. Add common salt to the grain mixture at the rate of 1 per cent. In addition to this allow the cows access to salt at least once a day.

Altho mineral mixtures are sometimes added to the grain ration, better results are obtained by making up the ration in such a way as to supply the needed minerals in the natural food-stuffs. None of the concentrates are high in lime. To provide this mineral, see that the cow receives plenty of legumes either in the form of pasture, soiling crops, or well-cured hay. If the grain ration contains a liberal proportion of wheat bran or some of the oil meals the phosphorus needs of the cow will be met. Soils containing an abundance of lime and phosphorus will produce forage richer in these constituents than will soils deficient in them. For this reason liming and fertilizing the soil will go a long way toward maintaining proper mineral nutrition of the dairy herd.

Feeding inorganic mineral supplements containing calcium and phosphorus is advisable only under certain conditions. When cows are on grass pastures, especially if the soil is poor in lime or phosphorus or both, some benefit is derived from feeding steamed bone meal. Mix it with the grain at the rate of 1 or 2 per cent. If the cows receive no grain while on pasture, put the bone meal in a box where it will be accessible to the cows. In certain sections of the United States the soil is so deficient in phosphorus that feeding the forage produced thereon to dairy cows in the winter leads to serious malnutrition. This may be corrected by feeding steamed bone meal.

Steamed bone meal is valuable as a source of both calcium and phosphorus. Some bone meals are steamed more than others. The more the meal is steamed the less the organic matter left in it and the less odorous the product.—Bulletin 1626, U. S. D. A.

## Support the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns

The National Federation of Feed Ass'ns is doing heavy work for the entire feed handling industry in drafting and presenting a code in compliance with the A. A. A. and N. R. A., a work that would have gone by default had not a few public spirited members contributed their time and money in the preliminaries at Chicago.

When the question of contributing toward defraying the cost of the work comes before the grain and other state and national ass'ns having feed dealers as members but doing nothing as organizations in prosecuting the work, their officers, directors or executive committees should cheerfully submit to a voluntary assessment.

Funds are needed now, and will be required later for the Feed Recovery Com'ite which is to work with the administration at Washington in enforcement.

The manner of financing the ass'n was determined at the convention. The membership fee is \$25 for each affiliated ass'n and an additional fee (to be collected thru the affiliated ass'ns) of \$2 per year per member of the retail ass'ns, and \$5 per year per member from the National Feed Distributors Ass'n. The per member assessments from the retail ass'ns are due semi-annually and the first assessment of \$1 for each member is now due from each retail ass'n.

## Michigan's Blind Feed Merchant

"Down at Adrian," said Peter Satterthwaite, manager of the Wm. Hayden Milling Co., at Tecumseh, Mich., you will find one of the smartest feed merchants in the state of Michigan, and that is saying something, seeing that he is a competitor of mine. Mr. Cutler has been blind for seven years, but this seems to be more of a help than hindrance. He thinks, while others sleep, and out of his head come splendid merchandising ideas."

Down at Adrian W. A. Cutler, sitting at a bare desk in a private office with two doors, both of them open, was modest. Occasionally he got up, and with firm, unhurried movements, passed thru one or the other of the doors into the outer office, to converse briefly with a patron. On a counter in the outer office was a cane that he picked up only when he went into the warehouses, or out on the street.

"There is nothing exceptional about the way we merchandise feeds," he declared. "We make it a point to keep our equipment up to date and our stocks of feeds and ingredients complete, so that the farmers know they will find what they want when they come here."

"Then we hire a good outside salesman, who spends his time among the farmers, helping them with their feeding problems, and telling them about our service. Some delivering is done but mostly the farmers come to the plant for what they want."

"At our warehouses we provide plenty of dock space, so farmers can get prompt service. They are never kept waiting. At the same time, near the doorways we keep our products well displayed."

"We employ a staff of eight men, outside of the office force, which is composed of my son, G. E. Cutler, an office girl, and myself. We are proud of our record on employment. The first man hired by the Cutler-Dickerson Co. 30 years ago is still with us. The second man hired is likewise still with us, and our average employment record is 18 years."

"In mechanical equipment we have sought convenient arrangement that reduces operating expense to the minimum. All machines are either directly connected to motors, or driven by short belts from individuals motors. There are no line shafts anywhere in the plant."

"We were the first in this part of Michigan to install a bag piler, a device which has paid for itself many times over. It enables us to

utilize all of our warehouse space and keep it well organized."

"This is a heavy feeding territory. Dairy and poultry products are produced in large volume, and this county is second to no other Michigan county in feeding out western lambs."

"The items we handle are varied, including farm seeds, fertilizer, wool, hay, salt, bale ties, grain, pet supplies, and, primarily, feeds of every description and for every purpose. A retail store is maintained up town, and we lease a small flour mill at Hudson to prepare our flour, and act as an additional outlet."

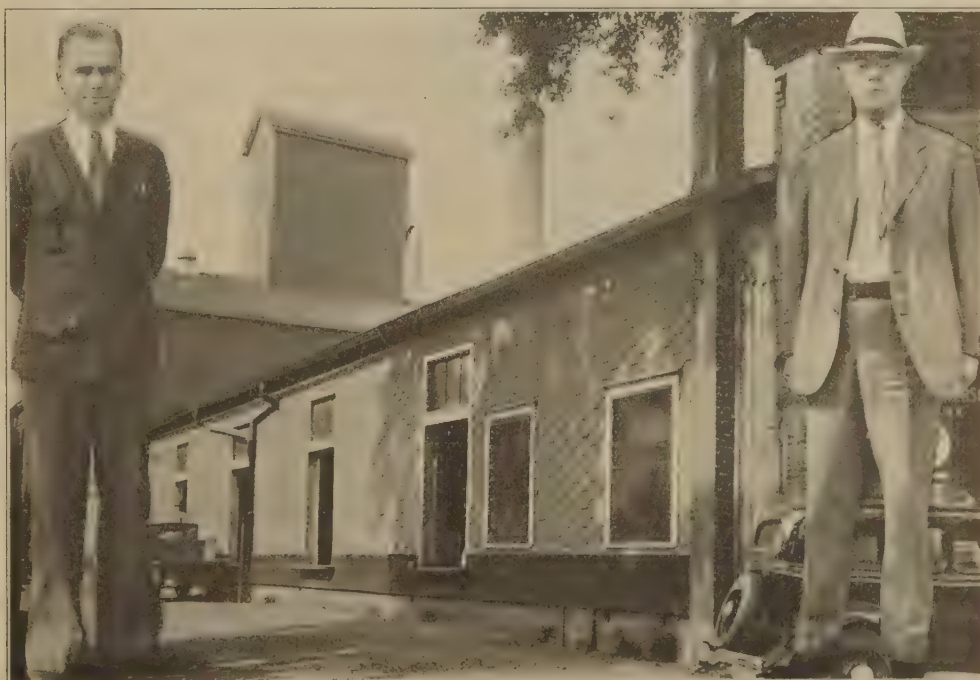
A walk thru the Cutler-Dickerson Co.'s plant is more revealing than the simple exposition of its modest proprietor. An outstanding feature is the carefully swept floor of the two warehouses, the bright, colorful appearance of the sacked goods, the orderly arrangement of the stock, the roomy aisles between the assemblies of stock made possible by use of the bag piler.

In the back part of the main warehouse, next to the grain elevator driveway, is the feed grinding and mixing machinery, assembled in an orderly fashion not unlike the arrangement of high-powered machines in a mass production factory. The machinery includes a 1-ton vertical mixer, an Eureka ½-ton horizontal mixer, a hammer mill direct-connected to a 60 h.p. motor, a Sprout-Waldron attrition mill with two 30 h.p. motors, a molasses mixer, an Ajax oat huller, a Sprout-Waldron corn cracker and grader, and packing, sewing, and bagging machines.

The 20,000-bu. grain elevator back of this warehouse has a receiving dock for grain, is fitted with the customary grain handling machinery, and is so arranged that spouting serves the machinery for grinding and mixing feeds. Both sacked and bulk deliveries of the ground products are made.

The company makes its own brands of dairy and poultry feeds on which it has built up an extensive wholesale as well as retail business, making deliveries by truck within a radius of 50 miles. Its outstanding success in merchandising feeds thru a policy of "giving people what they want" is its own tribute to the merchandising ability of an enterprising merchant who was not willing to quit simply because he had lost the use of his eyes.

A. L. Riedel of Saginaw was elected pres. of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n at the annual meeting at Lansing, Mich., Sept. 29, succeeding C. H. Runciman of Coldwater.



Elevator and Feed Plant of Cutler-Dickerson Co., Adrian, Mich.  
G. E. Cutler—Proprietors—W. A. Cutler.

**Donahue - Stratton Co.**  
MILWAUKEE  
**GRAIN & FEED**

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels



# The Feed Industry Code

The National Federation of Feed Ass'ns on Sept. 25 sent out copies of the code formulated for submission to the A.A.A. and N.R.A. Following are the salient sections of this code, for the retailers and wholesalers, engaged in distribution:

## Article V—Price and Marketing Provisions

Sec. 1. The sale or offer for sale of feed, except forced or distress sales or sales in liquidation, by any retailer or warehouse distributor at a price below the cost thereof is prohibited. The term "cost" as used herein means the cost determined in accordance with uniform accounting rules established or authorized by the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

Sec. 2. Retail prices and terms of sale of feed shall be posted in retail feed stores and in wholesale distributors' warehouses from which retail sales are made.

Sec. 3. The delivery of feed without adding an adequate delivery charge to the posted price is prohibited.

Sec. 4. The sale or offer for sale by any dis-

tributor or warehouse distributor of feed at a price less than the current market value as of the delivery date is prohibited, except in the case of forced or distressed sales.

Sec. 5. The selling or offering for sale for shipment beyond that time of shipment specified in the code of the basic industry producing or trading in any commodity, or beyond the time limit set by grain exchanges, is prohibited.

Sec. 6. All contracts for retail feed sales for future delivery beyond 30 days from date of sale shall be in writing, at a specific named price, and accompanied by a fair minimum deposit. On all such contracts for delivery beyond 60 days from date of sale, either on original contract or by extension thereof, a fair carrying charge shall be collected.

Sec. 7. Each retail sale of \$2 or more, and each sale by a warehouse distributor, shall be accompanied by an invoice, stating name of buyer, date of sale, name and address of seller, quantity and kind of commodity sold; and price, including state or federal sales tax, if any, as such, as a separate item.

## Article VI—Unfair Practices Prohibited

Sec. 1. Buying and selling of feed by persons engaged in the business of transportation for hire, and not owning or operating feed handling facilities, is prohibited.

Sec. 2. Selling or offering to sell feed at a price guaranteed against market decline is prohibited.

Sec. 3. Retailers, brokers, distributors, warehouse distributors and manufacturers, when operating in other divisions, shall conform to the agreements and terms established by the respective functional and geographical divisions of the industry in which they are operating.

Sec. 4. The giving or offering to give, either directly or indirectly, to any present or prospective customer or patron, of any gift, bribe or other payment or premium, with the effect of reducing the posted or quoted or contract price, is prohibited; provided that nothing in this section shall be interpreted or applied to prevent quantity or other discounts in the territory of affiliated ass'ns desiring to permit such discounts.

Sec. 5. No provision of this code shall be interpreted as preventing farmers' co-operative ass'ns from paying properly earned patronage dividends as authorized by law.

Sec. 6. Consignment of feed is prohibited. Consignment shall be defined as the shipping or delivery to a customer previous to sale at an agreed price.

Sec. 7. Any controversy or claim between retailers, brokers, distributors, warehouse distributors and manufacturers shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with arbitration rules prescribed or approved by the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

Sec. 8. The following unfair trade practices are prohibited:

- Inducing breach of contract for the sale of feed;
- Enticement of employees of competitors;
- Misbranding and/or misrepresentation;
- Imitation of trade-mark or trade name;
- Defamation of a competitor or his products;
- Ingredient substitution;
- Repudiation of contract.

Sec. 9. No broker shall divide or give back any part of his brokerage to the seller or seller's agent, or to a buyer or buyer's agent.

## Article VII—Reports and Statistics

The Feed Recovery Committee is authorized to prescribe, subject to the approval of the administrator, regulations requiring the submission by retailers, brokers, distributors, warehouse distributors and manufacturers, at such reasonable times as it may designate, of reports containing information necessary for the administration and enforcement of this code, including wages and hours of labor, prices, volume, marketing practices, and such other information as may be required. Such reports shall be submitted only to the executive officers of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns or to the corresponding officers of affiliated ass'ns. All reports submitted hereunder shall be treated as confidential and shall be open to inspection only by the persons named by the Feed Recovery Committee to administer this code and by the authorized officials of the administration.

## Article VIII—Regional or Functional Agreements

Sec. 1. Regional or functional agreements may be formulated by agreement of a substantial majority of the members of any affiliated association or subdivision thereof, or within the territory of any controlling authority established by the Feed Recovery Committee under the provisions of Article III, Section 3; which regional or functional agreements may vary within reasonable limits in detail from this code, but which must conform thereto in principle. Any and all such agreements must be submitted to the Feed Recovery Committee whose approval thereof shall be a necessary prerequisite to their application and enforcement, subject in all cases to the approval of the administrator. Such regional or functional agreements may cover credit terms, charges for delivery and/or other services such as custom mixing, grinding, cleaning, etc., or as to cash or other discounts not prohibited by this code, or as to other industry practices having a bearing upon the effectiveness of this code.

# She Kept the Phone Busy

—and  
Established  
a Successful  
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**M**ISS SPIES, of the Hopp Feed Store, Marietta, Ohio, believes that every office worker should help to sell feed. She studied the feed business, became interested in feeding records and kept a card index of the store's regular customers.

How she used this card system to get feed orders—how she improved both sales and service by using the telephone—how she increased the store's list of customers by starting a truck route and firmly established it through telephone calls—here is a "success story" that every feed dealer should know.

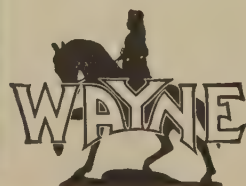
You will find this remarkable fact story—and scores of others—in "Feed Merchandising", the most valuable book ever published for feed dealers. It is packed full of "success stories"—merchandising ideas that work—novel plans that feed dealers have used to build sales and better organizations to handle the feed business.

A beautifully bound copy of "Feed Merchandising" is furnished free to every Wayne feed dealer—and to Wayne dealers only. Ask the Wayne salesman to show you this 128-page book—containing tested ideas gathered from 500 Wayne dealers.



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## Feedstuffs Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
*Baltimore .....	2,730	2,935	.....	.....
*Boston .....	613	818	95	.....
*Chicago .....	10,011	13,928	29,823	37,190
*Cincinnati .....	270	450	.....	.....
†Los Angeles .....	2,280	2,190	.....	.....
*Milwaukee .....	945	180	5,760	5,040
*Minneapolis .....	1,034	1,148	26,754	24,465
*Peoria .....	9,180	8,730	9,225	10,639
*San Francisco .....	110	91	.....	.....

\*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.



## Average Trade of New York Feed Dealer

The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n of New York this summer made an economic survey of the feed business by sending a questionnaire to the dealers in the 10 counties of its territory, a summary of which was presented at the recent convention at Chautauqua by Lionel True, chairman of the code com'te, from which the following is taken:

Fair value of real estate, land and buildings: average per dealer \$23,641, total for territory \$4,728,000.

Value of equipment: average per dealer \$2,838, total for territory \$567,644.

Accounts and notes receivable held by dealers: average per dealer \$17,128, total for territory \$3,425,000.

Notes of customers discounted by dealers at banks: average per dealer \$3,326, total for territory \$665,256.

Inventories: average per dealer \$9,444, total for territory \$1,880,000.

Other assets, including cash: average per dealer \$3,469, total for territory \$693,000.

Total invested: average per dealer \$41,988, total for territory \$8,397,752.

Total amount of farmer credit and amounts discounted at bank: average per dealer \$20,445, total for territory \$4,091,040. This figure substantiated a claim made at the last convention of the ass'n in Buffalo last February that the private dealer of the East was doing more than his share in helping the farmer, his customer, in bridging the depression, and that he was freely giving credit to farmers at a time when they needed it the most and when it was not available anywhere else.

Other figures announced by Mr. True included the following: sales (1932): average per dealer \$70,177, total for territory \$14,035,400.

One of the questions in the survey asked the dealers was how much merchandise they purchased from farmers in their territory. The

result showed that the average dealer purchased \$5,859 per year, or a total for the territory of \$1,171,000; 67 per cent of the dealers announced that they paid premiums on the merchandise they purchased from the farmers.

The survey showed that the average feed plant employed 3.97 persons, or 793 for the territory. The total paid to employees in the territory was \$1,111,392. The compensation to owners averaged \$2,530 per man, or a total of \$506,042. Hours of operation varied from five mills at 48 hours per week, to 30 at 60 hours. The wages of foremen averaged \$28.28, of la-

borers \$19.85, and of clerical help \$19.21.

The amount paid for taxes on real estate, capital tax, franchise tax, etc., was \$638.46 per dealer, or a total of \$125,000 for the territory. The personal taxes of owners and employees averaged \$413 per man, or \$62,210 for the territory. A total tax bill of \$188,302 was paid by the feed industry in the territory. Forty-eight dealers answered "yes" to the question of whether they delivered, and eight answered "no." Thirteen said they were on a cash basis, and 43 said they were not. Forty-eight answered "yes" to the question of whether they mixed rations, and only eight "no," which would, apparently, put them all under the classification of manufacturers as well as dealers in the codes so far drawn.

All answered affirmatively to the question of whether they did custom grinding. Prices for this work varied from \$2 to \$4 per ton.

## Sec'y L. F. Brown Retires

L. F. Brown, for 21 years sec'y of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, with offices at Chicago, retired Oct. 1.

Before taking the office he was head of the feed and fertilizer department of New York state. Members of the Ass'n have found his compilation of the feed laws of the different states, which he kept up to date, of great value. He had a wide acquaintance with state and national feed control officials.

Mr. Brown has made no definite plans for his future activities, tho retaining quarters at the ass'n offices.

Much of the work of the Ass'n in recent months has been on codes, on which former traffic manager Ralph M. Field has concentrated and will be able to carry on, as the new executive vice-president.

Andrew Cairns has been elected sec'y of the advisory com'te of the world wheat conference. He was formerly chief statistician of the Canadian Wheat Pool.



L. F. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

# Protect Production and Profits with the CLOW-WINTER SCALPER and METAL and STONE SEPARATOR

Your first saving is in reduced insurance protection. Underwriters favor equipment guarded by a separator like the CLOW-WINTER because it removes all foreign material from grain, including husks, sticks, stones and all magnetic and non-magnetic matter—thus eliminating the possibility of sparks and a fire hazard from this source.



## PROTECT YOUR MILL—SAVE POWER

Don't let stones and metal dull the grinding members of your mill and eat into your profits. A newly developed percussion principle—plus a controlled air blast—produces a separating action that removes every particle of metal or stone from all small grains and corn.

Your mill will grind faster, require less power and cut maintenance to the minimum.

The CLOW-WINTER Scalper and Stone Separator is likewise a business stimulator because it assures your patrons that feed ground by your mill is free from all injurious foreign matter.

Write for complete details.

# Clow - Winter Manufacturing Co.

614 Metropolitan Life Bldg.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



## Iodine's Place in Dairy Feeds

Heavy demands placed on dairy feeds to produce more milk and butterfat, and healthier animals, have led research men to go beyond proteins, fats, carbohydrates and other feeding factors, into the field of inorganic salts, and their nutritional influence.

Chrichton explains with: "Living matter contains, in addition to carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, which are the basis of the great organic compounds, the metallic elements, calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, iron, copper, and aluminum, and the non-metallic elements phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, iodine and traces of other elements."

Goodfellow calls attention to iodine with: "Necessary for metabolism of calcium, excessive demands additional iodine for its proper assimilation." He is supported by Evvard, formerly with the Iowa State College, who sums up the metabolic effect of thyroid gland action

with: "We may conclude that iodine and the thyroid glands play a fundamental and far reaching role in regulating the 'metabolism rate' and especially in the economy of feed utilization."

The extremes of iodine starvation, as commonly found in the iodine deficiency belt, principally the Great Lakes Basin and the Northern Plains area, are manifest in goitrous calves, and hairlessness in new-born pigs. However, these symptoms appear only when prolonged iodine starvation gets into its final effects. Insufficient iodine prevents proper and complete assimilation of minerals, and impairs the health of animals, long before such a stage is reached. Investigators have found that there are many districts where the deficiency of iodine in the feeds and water is insufficient to cause goiter, nevertheless great enough to retard the growth and production of animals. Administration of iodine in such cases improved production and the health of animals.

Iodine's importance lies in the functions of the thyroid gland. This gland receives iodine from food, stores it, and redistributes it into the blood-stream thru its secretions. These secretions, of which iodine is an essential part, have a chemical reaction enabling the animal body to assimilate the food consumed. Evidence is found in the work of Monroe at the Ohio Experiment Station, who added a small amount of iodine to the rations of cows, and was rewarded with a 9% increase in the flow of milk and a corresponding decrease in feed costs.

The effect of heavy production, and the corresponding need for heavy feeding and well balanced diets in dairy cow feeding, is recited by Orr in: "A cow, giving four gallons of milk per day, secretes daily in the milk 1 oz. of calcium and 1.3 oz. of phosphorus. These secretions are taken from the living tissues of the animal, and unless she can absorb, thru the intestines, sufficient to replace this loss, the tissues become depleted. Among heavy milking cows there is during lactation a progressive depletion of the skeleton. It has been estimated that a cow may lose as much as 20% of the mineral matter of the skeleton during the lactation period."

How this may lead to diseased and unproductive animals Orr explains with: "Iodine deficiency accompanied by a depletion of the thyroid in this element, appears to be associated with decreased reaction to certain toxæmias. In tuberculosis, there is usually a negative calcium balance, presumably as a result of an abnormal metabolic due to the toxæmia."

The wealth of evidence would appear to indicate a vast improvement in the feeding value of feeds thru the ability of animals to assimilate their nutritive values, when iodine is included as a component part of those feeds in iodine-deficient areas. This would indicate the entire middle-west.

The Iodine Educational Buro, investigating the known requirements of iodine in grams, shows poultry mashers need 3 oz. of potassium iodide per ton; 14% to 18% dairy feeds require  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. per ton; 19% to 28% dairy feeds require 1.12 oz. per ton; 29% to 34% dairy feeds need 1.5 oz. per ton; hog supplements supply hog needs with 5 oz. per ton. This is worked out in proper correlation with the consumption of mineral matter by the animals shown.

A pound of commercial potassium iodide contains 90% potassium iodide and 10% calcium carbonate, or the equivalent of 70% pure iodine. A satisfactory way to mix such small amounts is to first thoroughly mix the potassium iodide with the other minerals, then redistribute by mixing the minerals into the complete formula.

## NEW All Feature ATTRITION MILL

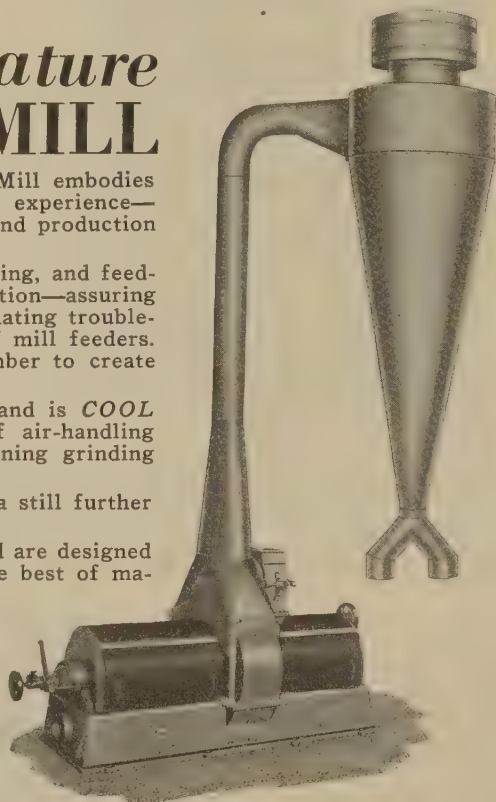
The Strong-Scott Pneumatic Attrition Mill embodies inbuilt features based upon many years' experience—thus assuring the maximum of efficiency and production at lowest operating cost.

Exclusive feeder design eliminates choking, and feeder is easily adjusted while mill is in operation—assuring a steady flow to grinding plates and eliminating troublesome slides so common in other types of mill feeders. Feed cannot accumulate in grinding chamber to create a fire hazard.

Feed is elevated to the dust collector and is **COOL** when sacked—you get the advantages of air-handling without extra power—**ALL** without lessening grinding capacity.

Lower original installation cost effects a still further saving.

Grinding plates are unusually rugged, and are designed for fine grinding and long wear. Only the best of material and workmanship is used throughout. Write for details. Our users are our best salesmen.



## A Feed Mixer that Saves 25% to 50% of Power

Here is a Loader, Mixer and Sacker all in one. It is operated by one man who now can do the work formerly requiring several men to accomplish.

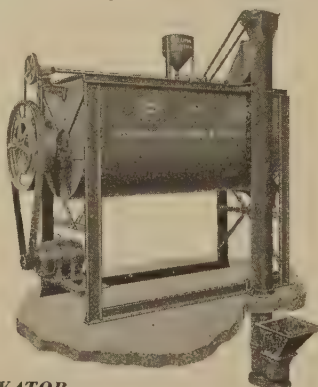
Our central spiral flight in mixing agitator keeps center core of feed moving to outer ribbons, assuring 100% contact with mixing action. Feed is readily stopped and started while sacking. Planetary gear speed reducer permits driving from motor or line shaft without need for countershaft to reduce speed.

This Strong-Scott Triple Action Feed Mixer requires 25% to 50% less horsepower than other machines of similar type, and does a better job of mixing. Details upon request.

Dufour Swiss Silk Bolting Cloth  
Tyler Wire Cloth  
Superior D P Elevator Cups  
Strong-Scott Unit Molasses Feed Mixer  
Strong-Scott Feeder, Scalper and Magnetic Separator  
Strong-Scott Elevator Head Drive  
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EVERYTHING FOR EVERY MILL AND ELEVATOR

**THE STRONG-SCOTT MFG. COMPANY**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. ♦ ♦ GREAT FALLS, MONT.



## Poultry Show in Progress

The 25th annual Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show is now in progress. On Tuesday, Oct. 10, 64 judges began pinning ribbons on cages of poultry, pigeons, guinea pigs, rabbits and pet stock from 41 states, Canada, France and other foreign countries.

The show is being staged in connection with the World's Fair international egg laying contest. It closes Oct. 15. Winners will be announced this week.

## Hay Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1932, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Baltimore .....	.....	12	.....	.....
Boston .....	792	935	.....	.....
Chicago .....	5,303	2,338	93	316
Cincinnati .....	726	561	.....	.....
Ft. Worth .....	11	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles .....	12,166	13,420	.....	.....
Minneapolis .....	873	787	17	.....
Peoria .....	360	30	180	10
San Francisco .....	612	1,068	.....	.....
Seattle .....	253	264	.....	.....



## Health Products Appoints Ingebritson Western Representative

A. L. Ingebritson, specialist in poultry and livestock nutrition, has been appointed western sales representative for the Special Markets Division of Health Products Corporation.

Mr. Ingebritson is well acquainted with both the feed industry and poultry farming on the Pacific Coast and in the Inter-Mountain territory. Throughout his career, he has been associated with agricultural activities in the Western states. He was graduated in 1916 from the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin, and he later served in the Department of Agricultural and Dairy Chemistry of the University of California. For eleven years he was associated with the Sperry Flour Co. in the territory in which he is now stationed.

Mr. Ingebritson's duties will center around the sales and promotion of Clo-trate, a concentrated cod liver oil prepared expressly for feed manufacturers. The expansion in the use of the product is responsible for the increase in the Division's staff. Mr. Ingebritson's headquarters are in San Francisco.

## Good Demand for Cottonseed Meal

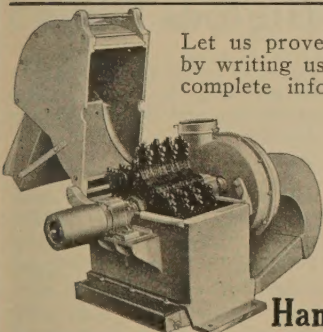
By J. M. TRENHOLM.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 7.—The fact that values show a decline of only \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton would indicate that the cottonseed meal market is in a reasonably healthy condition at the present level of values. There has been a very good underlying demand for actual meal but not sufficient to overcome hedge selling which frequently ran into stop loss orders in the future market. During the early part of the week October meal was affected materially by heavy deliveries but when it was realized, however, that these deliveries passed into strong hands October became one of the strongest positions and the spread between October and the more deferred months narrowed materially. The cottonseed market has paralleled the action of the meal market and at the end of the week values have shown a loss of \$1.25 to \$2.00 per ton.

Grain markets are badly demoralized, when taking into consideration that the dollar has been revalued about 40 per cent on a gold basis, grain prices are now about where we started from seven months ago. Uncertainty about the future value of the dollar has driven traders out of the market, and has caused business men to decline to make commitments for the future.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

## Will OUTGRIND and OUTWEAR any other Mill

"NOT A BOAST BUT A PROMISE"



Let us prove it to you  
by writing us today for  
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Foolproof  
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621 Eggert Road Buffalo, N. Y.

Also manufacturers of Schutte Cost-Reducing parts for your present Hammer Mill—write for our free circular describing them.

## Vitamin A in Some Feeds

By G. S. FRAPS and RAY TREICHLER,  
of Texas Exp. Sta.

The most important sources of vitamin A for animals are green pasture grasses or legumes. These are high in vitamin A, being similar in that respect to spinach, and mustard greens, and probably contain 100 units or more to the gram of green material, when green and rapidly growing. Animals which have access to good pasture thus receive high amounts of vitamin A, and they can store liberal amounts to use when the supply in the food is more limited.

Next to green pasture comes heat-cured alfalfa or other hays. Heat-cured alfalfa may contain 50 to 66 units of vitamin A to the gram. Ordinary dried hays and fodders contain some vitamin A, but not nearly so much as the fresh green material, as there seems to be considerable loss in curing (20). Alfalfa leaf meal (sun-cured) we found to contain 7 to 20 units per gram. Alfalfa meal contained 3 to 13 units per gram.

Hays and fodders ordinarily furnish enough vitamin A for maintenance and growth, but hays of poor quality, or even of good quality fed in small amounts, may not furnish enough vitamin A, to maintain the milk cow over a long period of time (19). Leached or weathered prairie grass is probably low in vitamin A.

Yellow corn is an important source of vitamin A, as it contains when fresh, about 5 units of vitamin A per gram. Cottonseed meal is low in vitamin A (5, 19, 56). Sorghum silage contains 5.5 to 10 units per gram (2 samples) but both corn silage (19) and sorghum silage (5) may not furnish enough vitamin A to cows to produce milk containing normal quantities of vitamin A.

Orange peel and pulp contained 4 to 6 units of vitamin A per gram.

For beef cattle and sheep, the chief sources of vitamin A are pasture, hays and fodder, and sometimes yellow corn. Under ordinary conditions, these will supply sufficient quantities of vitamin A. Prairie grasses, however, dried and exposed to the weather are probably low in vitamin A. It is possible that they do not supply enough vitamin A for maintenance, so that towards the end of the winter with the exhaustion of the reserve stored in the animal, the animal may begin to suffer from a deficiency. The same may happen with an animal sustained for several months on poorly-cured hay or with straw or fodder low in vitamin A. The amounts required for maintenance and growth are comparatively small and the deficiencies referred to here may occur only under exceptional conditions.

The chief sources of vitamin A for milk cows are pasture, hay or fodder, and yellow corn. Green pasture furnishes an abundant supply and the animal on good pasture is enabled not only to produce butter fat high in vitamin A but also to store large quantities as a reserve in the body. Well-cured hay contains fair amounts of vitamin A but it seems possible that insufficient amounts of well cured hay even supplemented with yellow corn, may not furnish enough vitamin A to enable the cow to produce milk of high potency in vitamin A or to prevent the animal from depleting its reserve store. Dairy cows fed long periods of time with silage, straw, fodder, or other roughages containing moderate amounts of vitamin A may suffer from a deficiency in this vitamin (5, 19).

The chief sources of vitamin A for pigs are pasture, alfalfa meal, and yellow corn. Pigs raised on pasture may store up sufficient vitamin A to last during the fattening period, even though fed on feeds low in this vitamin. If the pigs are raised on insufficient pasture, the store of vitamin A may not be sufficient and the pigs would then fail to make the good gains and might suffer in other respects from the deficiency. Yellow corn or alfalfa meal or other dried legume hay of good quality, would

probably furnish sufficient vitamin A for the growing and fattening pigs.

The chief sources of vitamin A for chickens are pasture, yellow corn, and alfalfa meal or alfalfa leaf meal. The yellow corn or alfalfa meal would furnish enough vitamin A for maintenance or growth. If hens do not have access to pasture, it is doubtful if the yellow corn and ordinary alfalfa leaf meal together would furnish enough vitamin A to produce eggs of high potency in this vitamin (56) or to prevent the fowls from depleting their reserve store of this vitamin.

## Pig Slaughter Valueless

Experts believe that the demand for hog feed will not be reduced materially by the government's purchases of 6,000,000 pigs and 160,000 sows, for the reason the animals selected by the farmers for sale to the government were the poorest in their droves, many of the pigs so runty as to have died later.

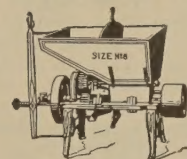
Especially was the plan abortive in respect to sows, the farmers retaining practically all of the piggy sows to supply the expected demand for pork at higher prices.

The benefit was to the individual farmers who got rid of their worthless stock at a handsome profit; and the cost fell on those who paid the processing tax. Whether the consumer or the producer paid the tax depends on whether the tax was added to the price paid for pork or deducted from the market value of the live animals in the price realized by the farmer, in which case the farmer himself would be paying the tax without knowing it.

## BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

## "COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sack-ing or Wagon Box Ele-vator. Circular on re-quest.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.  
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

## "Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50 plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Des Moines, Ia.**—The Iowa Poultry Improvement Ass'n on Sept. 28 adopted a resolution favoring a cut of 50 per cent in chick production the coming season, and asked that poultry and poultry products be made basic commodities under the A. A. A. A. H. Ward of Independence was elected pres.—A. T.

In connection with the use of cottonseed meal as a part of the ration for laying hens, some difficulty has been experienced in the storage quality of the eggs produced, and an attempt has been made to determine the particular constituent in the cottonseed meal which causes the trouble. The results thus far show that cottonseed oil in the meal is one factor responsible for the trouble, as eggs produced from pens fed on various forms of cottonseed oil have consistently shown deterioration in storage. The work further indicates that the lower the state of oxidation of the oil, the less is the trouble encountered.—R. M. Sherwood, of the Texas Station.

**Vitamin A** to the amount of 105 units is required by laying Leghorn pullets daily for maintenance, and about 1,300 units daily when they are laying at the rate of 20 eggs a month, in order to keep the vitamin A content of the eggs up to 20 units per gram of yolk. The hen required about 6.3 units of vitamin A in her feed to produce one unit in the egg yolk. A hen laying heavily cannot secure enough vitamin A from a feed containing 20 per cent of yellow corn meal and 8 per cent of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal to keep the vitamin A content of the egg up to 20 units per gram. Most laying mashers do not contain enough vitamin A to provide the amount needed for maintenance and to produce eggs of high vitamin A content.

**Chickens** should be provided with common salt at all times. From  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent of common salt should be added to the ration of both chicks and hens. When rations for growing chicks or laying hens contain as much as 10 per cent of meat scrap, tankage, or fish meal, it is not necessary to include any additional calcium or phosphorus. Milk products are less efficient in this respect; about 25 per cent of them (on the dry basis) would be required in a ration in order to supply as much calcium as 10 per cent of tankage supplies. When meat scrap, tankage, or fish meal is replaced in whole or in part by vegetable protein concentrates, the mineral deficiency incurred may be supplied by adding 1 pound of steamed bone meal (or of a mixture of steamed bone meal and limestone) for each 5 pounds of supplement replaced. Laying hens also have a high calcium requirement for egg-shell formation and should be given free access to oyster shell or other satisfactory form of calcium carbonate, at all times. Excessive feeding of minerals may have an unfavorable effect on growth and bone formation and should therefore be avoided.—Ill. Exp. Station.

### The Wheat Traders' Dilemma

With one ear glued to the ground to catch every tremor from Washington, the other alert for rumblings of foreign developments by way of the air, and both eyes sweeping the horizon in every direction for other possible market signs, the wheat trader of today finds his lot a very complicated one. And even when, as a result of these various contortions, he manages to gain a little information, it is usually of such a conflicting nature that he still is greatly puzzled as to what he should do.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

### Corn Gluten Feed

During over 40 years of manufacturing experience methods of producing corn gluten feed have been improved in every detail with the result that as now manufactured the product contains upon an average of almost three times the amount of crude protein as is contained in the whole corn from which it is made.

In the manufacture of this universally used feed concentrate there is consumed approximately 75,000,000 bus. of corn every year, and all of this concentrated by-product is used for the feeding of livestock.

Henry & Morrison, in "Feeds and Feeding," page 156, write: "Gluten feed is extensively used for dairy cows. It contains 21.6 per cent digestible crude protein, while that of wheat bran contains only 12.5 per cent and it also furnishes more total digestible nutrients than bran, it is therefore worth considerable more per ton than this feed. Gluten feed may also be satisfactorily fed to beef cattle and sheep as a supplement to a ration low in protein."

Page 368, in part: "This by-product contains about twice as much digestible crude protein as wheat bran, in addition to furnishing considerable more total digestible nutrients. Also it is quite well liked by dairy cows when fed as part of a suitable concentrate mixture. It has therefore become one of the common dairy feeds."

The best feeding parts of the grain, the gluten, corn solubles and bran of the corn, are retained in Anheuser-Busch corn gluten feed. Each 100 pounds of corn gluten feed contains approximately the concentrated proteins, minerals and vitamins of 400 pounds of the natural whole corn from which it is manufactured.

Many dairymen where little corn is raised, use corn gluten feed as a substitute for whole ground corn in their rations. Feed manufacturers who make a study of economical production of balanced rations use this product as the base for many of their better dairy feeds. From 40 to 50 per cent of the ration may be made up of corn gluten feed and they are assured of a safe, palatable, and productive feed.

The Saskatchewan Pool has re-entered the export trade with an initial shipment of 300,000 bus. of wheat thru Churchill on the steamship Brandon.

## Soybeans and Soybean (Oil Cake) Meal

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.

Soybeans are extremely rich in protein and oil and contain more of the former nutrient than any of the seeds ordinarily used as feeding stuffs. The high oil content of soybeans makes them less suitable for most classes of livestock than they would otherwise be. However, the oil is valuable and has many commercial uses, and in normal times is greatly in demand. Accordingly, soybeans are usually pressed to remove the greater part of the oil and the resulting press-cake (or chips) is then ground to a meal and sold as a protein concentrate feeding stuff for animals.

Many extravagant claims have been made regarding the quality of the protein of soybeans and about their nutritive value in general. To make matters worse, there have been several conflicting reports concerning the results obtained with them in feeding experiments. Possibly this is due to the fact that there is a multitude of varieties which differ among themselves in color and size; and, it may be, in other ways as well. While it is true that soybeans and soybean (oil cake) meal are excellent feeding stuffs and contain protein of excellent quality in comparison with other concentrate feeding stuffs of plant origin, one cannot place them in a class with dried milk, fish meal, or meat meal, as some overzealous propagandists would do.

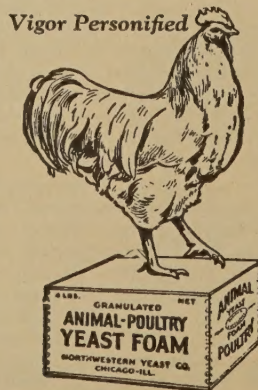
Soybean (oil cake) meal is best classified with linseed (oil cake) meal and cottonseed (oil cake) meal, since all three are derived from oil-bearing seeds, and are rich in protein. As a class, these oil cake meals are much richer in mineral matter, as well as protein, than the cereal grains. For example, they contain from four to seven times as much calcium and from one and one-half to three and one-half times as much phosphorus. Notwithstanding, not one of these three meals contains enough calcium to maintain normal growth.

For most classes of live stock soybean (oil cake) meal is superior to soybeans because, for example, the latter, when fed to dairy cattle, tends to lead to the production of soft butter and when fed to swine, of soft pork. Neither soybeans nor the oil cake meal, are so palatable as the cereal grains but both of them are readily consumed by the several classes of live stock.

When a diet consisting chiefly of the cereal grains, their byproducts, and soybeans, or the oil cake meal, is fed to poultry, much better

## YEAST Increases Feed Sales For Elevators in 37 States...

### Gains Run as High as 79%



Vigor Personified

"OUR sales have shown a steady gain since we began to mix yeast in our feeds," writes a progressive Illinois elevator operator. "Almost every day," says a New Jersey manufacturer, "some customer tells us about the excellent results he is getting with our yeast-supplemented feeds. In the last six months the number of customers on our books has practically doubled."

Breeders who try out yeast feeds quickly notice the difference in feeding results. Their birds and stock grow faster,

are more fertile and have greater resistance to disease. Egg production and size of eggs are increased and period of production prolonged.

The whole yeast story is told in a very interesting booklet called "Solving the Feeding Problem." Write for a copy today. It will show you why yeast in your feeds will help you get and hold hundreds of new customers. Northwestern Yeast Company, Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



results are obtained if some source of calcium—either bone meal or limestone—is fed. This has led to the misconception in some quarters that the protein of soybeans must be supplemented with mineral elements. It is the diet, itself, which must be so supplemented, not the protein, for only protein and, of course, amino acids supplement protein in the sense in which this expression is used by nutrition workers.

Soybeans are a fair source of vitamin A and compare favorably with the cereal grains as a source of vitamin B. They are outstanding, however, in that they are reputed to contain, in addition, a good amount of vitamin C. A peculiar fact worthy of notice is that for some reason, unknown as yet, soybean (oil cake) meal, when added to laying diets containing only plant products leads to the production of eggs, fewer of which hatch than if no soybean (oil cake) meal had been added.

## Shot by His Pet Hen

"No gol danged chicken thief is going to steal my hens," declared A. M. Dunnavaan, 78 year old farmer of Rochester, Ill. "I've figured out something that will give them what they ain't looking for."

Out in his poultry yard Mr. Dunnavaan set up a shot-gun, trained on the most likely path a chicken thief would follow. To the trigger he fastened a string so that under certain pre-conceived conditions the gun would be fired and the chicken poacher would be peppered with lead.

"Guess that'll fix 'em," remarked Mr. Dunnavaan, as he turned from the task of protection to the task of gathering eggs.

A little white hen fluttered screaming from her nest as he leaned over to get the eggs.

"Kut-kut-kut-kataw-kut!" warned the little white hen as she flew against the string.

"Boom!" resounded the shot-gun. Mr. Dunnavaan painfully picked himself out of the dust, well peppered with bird shot, as a little white hen fled shrilly away from a taut string on a gun trigger.

Cotton pledged as collateral for seed and crop production loans prior to the crop of 1933 is being sold from day to day and will be entirely closed out by Nov. 30; but for every bale of spot cotton sold one bale of long futures will be purchased for the use of the Sec'y of Agriculture in carrying out the acreage reduction program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Hence there will be no net sales or net purchases. Approximately 560,000 bales of cotton is involved in the operation and the sales proceeds will be pooled for the accounts of the borrowers. Each borrower will thus share in any price advances which may occur up to Nov. 30.

## Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight: 1½ lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Chicago, Ill.

## Skim Milk Marketing Agreement

The national marketing agreement for the dry skim milk industry was signed Sept. 8 by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, who objected to two sections and suggested changes. The industry is fortunate in having obtained early approval of its code of fair practices, the salient sections of which are:

### SCHEDULE C Dry Skim Milk (Feeding)

- I. Classification and price differentials.  
Class A. Carload.—Base price as provided below. (Single delivery.)  
Class B. Carload, shipments within 60 days (split deliveries) ¼c per lb. over Class A.  
Class C. Lots of 6 tons or over in one shipment ½c per lb. over Class A.  
Class D. Lots of 1 to 5 tons in one shipment ¾c per lb. over Class A.  
Class E. Less than 1 ton lots in one shipment ¾c per lb. over Class A.  
Class F. 2 or more cars—shipment within 60 days (C. L.). Base price subject to jobbers' discount.

In establishing his selling price, each manufacturer must maintain a uniform scale of price differentials between lots of different size. The classifications and the price differentials per pound shall be as shown in the above table.

II. a. The base price as established by the manufacturer and all other selling prices are to be on the following basis: to be delivered, or freight allowed f.o.b. destination, or ex-warehouse at points where stocks are carried by the manufacturer.

b. When a manufacturer has purchased any dairy product from any producer thereof he may sell dry skim milk to such producer (for said producers' own use) in less than carload lots at carload prices.

c. The actual weight of the carload in certain freight zones varies; however, it is understood that the carload weight is governed by the established tariffs of the carriers. The minimum carload weight as established in the rail carrier tariffs in each representative district shall constitute a carload regardless of the actual form of transportation used.

### SCHEDULE D Trade Practice Rules—Sales of Dry Skim Milk (Feeding)

I. Jobbing Discount.—Recognized jobbers shall be entitled to a discount of not more than ¼c per pound on sales in classes A, B, C, D, and E of schedule C.

II. Commission to Brokers.—Brokerage or commission on dry skim milk (feeding) shall not exceed 1/5c per pound.

III. Recognized Jobbers and Brokers.—No brokerage allowance or jobbers' discount shall be made to any purchaser or buying organization other than a broker or jobber recognized by the Committee and listed by it with the Managing Agent as an approved sales agency. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to manufacturers agents. Each manufacturer signatory hereto shall file with the Managing Agent his list of brokers and jobbers.

IV. Contracts.—Contract periods shall not be for more than two calendar months and

shall begin January 1, March 1, May 1, July 1, September 1, and November 1, and shall terminate not later than the last day of the month preceding the next contract period. The announcement of prices for any contract period shall be made on or about the 15th day of the month preceding said contract period. No contract shall be made for delivery in the next period more than 15 days before the beginning of the said next period.

V. Uniform Terms.—a. All sales shall be on a net cash or arrival draft or sight draft basis. No discounts allowed.

b. There shall be no secret discounts, advertising allowances, rebates, or premiums allowed by manufacturers.

c. Sales through brokers, jobbers, or manufacturers' agents shall be on the basis of a definite minimum resale price set by the manufacturer. Said resale price must not be less than the price at which the manufacturer makes direct sales.

d. Brokers, jobbers or manufacturers' agents shall not split commissions with buyers.

e. No salesman, broker, jobber, or agent shall induce a buyer to violate a contract for the purchase of dry skim milk from a competitor.

f. No manufacturer shall ship dry skim milk on consignment.

g. No specific lot or shipment of dry skim milk may be listed with more than one jobber, broker, manufacturers' agent, or other representative in any one city or town.

VI. Exchange of Credit Information.—Any manufacturer who is unable to make collections from any customer, broker, jobber, or manufacturers' agent, shall submit complete information regarding this difficulty to the managing agent, who shall, after proper and thorough investigation, convey this information to the Committee and to all manufacturers signatory to this agreement; and such manufacturers shall agree to hold such information confidential.

VII. Labeling.—All containers of dry skim milk manufactured or sold for any purpose other than use in human food shall be conspicuously marked "Animal Feed," "Poultry Feed," or "Animal or Poultry Feed" in letters not less than 1½ inches high.

VIII. Taxes.—Unless forbidden by law, all sales and/or manufacturing taxes affecting the cost of the material, may be added to both spot prices and contract prices.

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phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocconut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
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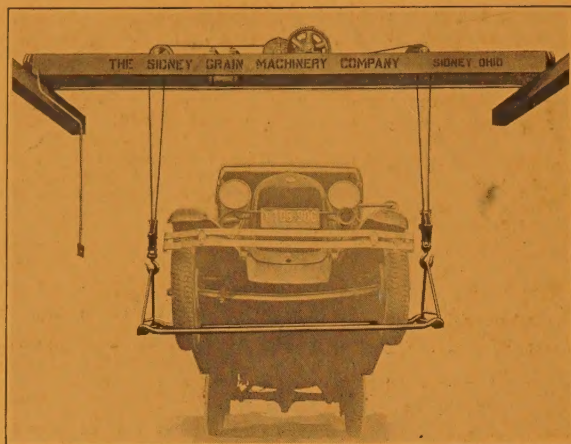
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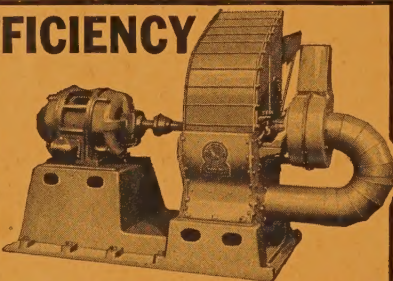
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